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PETROSYANTS' REMARKS AT GENEVA TREATY CONFERENCE

LD281753 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 28 TASS -- The third conference to review the operation of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is going on here. Speaking at a plenary meeting today, A.M. Petrosyants, the leader of the USSR delegation, chairman of the state committee for the utilization of atomic energy, said that an international non-proliferation regime has emerged on the basis of the treaty and has become an effective instrument in the cause of maintaining peace and international security. As is pointed out in the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the conference, the non-proliferation treaty has demonstrated its viability in practice.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in favour of consolidating the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in every way, the speaker went on to say. In our view, the main thing now is a further invigoration of the efforts of all states which are parties to the treaty with a view to achieving the universality of this international agreement and, first of all, with a view to attracting all nuclear and "near-nuclear" countries to it. One should not miss the fact that some countries as, in particular, Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and Pakistan, do not virtually conceal their nuclear ambitions and stubbornly evade participation in the treaty.

For its part, the USSR, as a state possessing nuclear weapons, strictly observes its commitments under the treaty. Our conviction is that the application of the principle of International Atomic Energy Association [IAEA] safeguards to all nuclear activities in all non-nuclear countries, irrespective of their participation in the treaty, would be of great importance.

Then the Soviet representative gave concrete data which indicate that the USSR makes a considerable contribution to the development of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy on both bilateral and multilateral basis, including that within the IAEA framework. He recalled numerous Soviet constructive peace initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race. A fresh evidence of that is the USSR's decision unilaterally to discontinue any nuclear explosions from August 6, this year.

There need be no doubt that the USSR's and the USA's mutual moratorium on any nuclear explosions would also serve as a good example to other states possessing nuclear weapons, would create favourable conditions for the conclusion of an international treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons' testing, and would promote fuller implementation of the provisions of the non-proliferation treaty.

At the Soviet-U.S. talks here in Geneva on nuclear and space arms the Soviet side strives for the implementation of the accord reached between the USSR and the USA in January 1985 on preventing an arms race in outer space and on ending it on earth, bearing in mind as the ultimate goal full elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

Our conference will be able to contribute to strengthening peace and security, to curbing the arms race and to improving the international climate if its decisions make for a further consolidation of the non-proliferation regime, the leader of the USSR delegation pointed out in conclusion.

GROMYKO REPLIES TO CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

LD281727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 August TASS -- A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a letter from the participants in the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which took place in Prague in July. The letter voiced the concern of the world's Christian circles over the arms race, which is continuing through the fault of the imperialist states, and the increased danger of nuclear war.

In a reply handed to the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference, A.A. Gromyko says that the Soviet Union views with understanding the concern of religious figures who adhere to a realistic standpoint for the destinies of peace, as does the Christian peace movement, in which, under the aegis of the Christian Peace Conference, believers in more than 80 countries from all continents are involved.

The Soviet state has for many decades been doing everything necessary in order to avert the escalation of armaments, as the numerous peaceful initiatives put forward by the USSR both at the United Nations and outside the framework of this organization, testify.

A further convincing example of the USSR's peacefulness was provided by the new Soviet initiative put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relating to the decision adopted by the Soviet Union to halt unilaterally all nulcear blasts beginning 6 August this year. The moratorium, which is being observed until 1 January 1986, will continue to remain in effect if the United States for its part also refrains from carrying out nuclear blasts.

A.A. Gromyko wished the Christian Peace Conference fresh success in its noble activities in defense of peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

ERICE SEMINAR CITES ARMS RACE, NUCLEAR DANGERS

PM281414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Scientists Warn"]

[Text] Rome, 24 Aug -- The fifth international seminar of scientists devoted to the problems of preventing a nuclear war has ended in the Italian city of Erice in Sicily. Scientists from many countries in the world took part in it. The seminar examined in particular the consequences of a potential nuclear conflict, which would be pernicious for all mankind, and the danger of the nuclear arms race being transferred to outer space.

The seminar's final document, which was published here today, emphasizes that "scientists from all over the world have already repeatedly expressed their protest against the arms race, the further development of increasingly sophisticated weapons, and the use of material means and resources for military preparations." But the terrifying arsenals continue to grow while millions of people are dying of hunger. The document goes on to emphasise that "the scientific community must dedicate all its strength to the establishment of a spirit of mutual trust throughout the world -- in east, west, north, and the south." The participants in the Erice seminar have called for the establishment of a "universal laboratory" where scientists from different countries would be able to conduct joint research for the sake of peace throughout the world.

TASS NOTES WEST'S ATLANTIC, CARIBBEAN WAR GAMES

Atlantic Exercises Begin

LD282121 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Brussels, August 28 TASS -- NATO's large-scale naval and air exercises code-named "Ocean Safari-85" begin in the Atlantic today. The exercises involve five allied squadrons consisting of 157 combatant ships, among them four aircraft carriers and one heavy crusier, as well as submarines. Up to 300 aircraft and tens of helicopters will be used in the exercises which are the largest-scale ones in the entire post-war period.

The official purpose of the exercises which are conducted under the supervision of U.S. Admiral Wesley McDonald, NATO's supreme allied commander, the Atlantic, is to guard sea lanes and accompany merchant vessels. However, as the capital's newspaper LE SOIR points out, the main task which the naval armada is to solve is to close a possibility of enemy's penetration into the North Atlantic and to gain full military superiority in the region. Taking part in the exercises which will continue till September 20 are the combatant ships of France which is not a member of NATO's military bodies.

Caribbean Games 'Provocative'

LD281924 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Dress Rehearsal of New Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The United States is in preparation for a new show of force in the Caribbean. In mid September, Saint Lucia, a small Antilles island, will become the site of joint maneuvers of the armed forces of the United States, Britain and some states in the region. Their scenario, worked out with elaborate detail in the Pentagon, provides for practicing the landing operation on the island and driving out the "external forces", which ostensibly captured the island.

The goal of the provocative action is direct preparation of a new aggression in the region. The scheme of action of the participants in the manuevers, which were code-named by Pentagon generals, inclined to theatrical effects, "Exotic Palm", copies, in actual fact, the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops two years ago. It is not by chance that a similar pretext, namely, the "outside threat", was chosen for the military operation. The same order of action is also planned -- swift occupation of the country and the eventual "establishment of order" by special punitive troops, into which police forces of the Caribbean states with pro-American regimes are recruited. It is symptomatic that Britain's Conservative government plays the part of Washington's loyal "second" in carrying out this provocation, the government which in 1983 verbally condemned the invasion of the tiny Caribbean island by U.S. troops.

So, it is clear that the White House intends to make the criminal occupation of Grenada a sort of a "model" by which the armed forces of the United States and its allies will plan their future actions in the region. A new "blitzkrieg", which would enable Washington to force on the region the order suitable to it, would fit well into the plans of the U.S. Administration.

But these militarist calculations are apparently built on sand. There will be no more speedy "victory", neither there will be easy sailing for U.S. interventionists, since the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean learnt much from the hard Grenadian lessons. They are resolved to defend their freedom and independence up to the end. Washington's aggressors are in not for a new Grenada but a new Vietnam in Nicaragua or in El Salvador.

ABLAMOV ON THIRD WORLD DEBT CRISIS, EXPLOITATION

LD281523 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: Argentina's Minister of Economy Juan Sourrouille prepared a report on behalf of the "group of 24" of developing countries. The report contains the demand to the West to tackle immediately the problem of the external indebtedness so as to avoid social upheavals in Asian, African and Latin American states. It will be appropriate to note that new President of Peru Alan Garcia decided to limit unilaterally the payment of foreign debts. Brazil holds a similar stand. Despite the U.S. resistance, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America decided to discuss the problem of foreign debt of that continent at its next session.

Specialists on development problems from the USA, from Africa, Asia and Latin America, who recently met in Washington, urged Western powers to allow Africa to write off its debt or to suspend its payment, since it impedes the development of countries of the Third World. This problem was posed so resolutely for the reason that a horrible debt of 900 billion dollars and payments on the debt (130-140 billion dollars a year) have become a brake for economic progress in vast areas of the world. Peoples of the Third World already come to realise that they, the poor, have to subsidize the rich, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES wrote. They have to make serious sacrifices, so that the banks should not have losses.

The indebtedness has led to the disruption of the plans of industrialisation of developing countries, forced many of them to the brink of financial and economic collapse. The United States takes advantage of the debts of countries with weak economies for pumping financial and raw material resources out of them, for establishing domination over their economy. Foreign trade, mining of raw materials, finances of many countries are controlled by monopolies of the USA and other Western countries. U.S. banks impose on young states the structure of the economy that does not meet their interests. The United States and other Western states refuse to revise the unequal economic relations with developing countries. The predatory nature of such relations can be seen if only from such a fact: Having sold over 200 billion dollars worth of farm produce at the world market in 1984, developing countries received only 30 billion dollars out of the sum. 170 billion dollars went to Western monopolies.

At the same time the USA is placing protectionist barriers in the road of industrial goods from young states to the U.S. market. The U.S. Congress is now considering over 200 protectionist draft laws on trade, many of which are directed against developing countries. And, according to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. President Ronald Reagan is studying another series of actions against states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The attempts of developing countries if not to abolish then at least to lessen the burden of debts come up against the stubborn resistance of the USA which makes threats against young states. U.S. monopolies get tens of billions of dollars a year through merciless exploitation of the "Third World" and have no intention to give up this policy of neo-colonialist plunder.

FALIN EXAMINES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

LD281546 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 28 Aug 85

["IZVESTIA on Chemical Weapons Production in the U.S." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- The United States is to begin the production of two types of chemical weapons of the new generation shortly, IZVESTIA's news analyst Valentin Falin writes in tonight's issue of the newspaper. These are: 'Big Eye' bombs which are designed to turn vast areas into lifeless deserts for long periods of time, and the GB gas which evaporates soon after being used against a target and should not prevent the side that uses it from conducting offensive operations.

The decision (to this effect) was taken by the Reagan administration which proceeded from its understanding of security and ways for ensuring it, Valentin Falin stresses. There was nothing left for NATO countries but to show allied solidarity with Washington. Traditionally, the West German Government applauded louder than others, without even taking the trouble to gather and analyze facts, and more zealously than many other kept shifting the blame for the beginning of another arms race -- the race in toxic agents -- on socialist countries, the news analyst writes.

Valentin Falin continues: All of United States' post-war strategic plans envisaged the use of not only nuclear, but also chemical, radiological and biological weapons, envisaged their first, not "retaliatory," use. The principle of pre-emptive use of all types and systems of weapons has not been renounced to date.

The U.S. Administration, according to Moretta Hoeber, the Pentagon official in charge of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare, cannot rely on arms control, including in the field of chemical weapons. The United States should constantly challenge the Soviet Union in that field and regard chemical warfare as a component part of any conflict. The use of chemical weapons is envisioned by Airland Battle-2000 doctrine recently adopted by the U.S. Armed Forces, and the so-called Rogers' Plan, the news analyst writes.

The United States has rejected the striving of its partners to define which weapons the Americans can and which they cannot store at foreign bases made available to them. In these matters the U.S. usually seeks the advice and consent of West Germans and the Japanese least of all, for bases in those countries have a dual status, as it were. Their allied facade is emphasized for the sake of public relations, but when it comes to serious matters they rest on a solid occupation basis.

As Ronald Reagan stressed repeatedly, the United States is in Europe and Japan primarily for its own sake. Accordingly, employment of U.S. forces stationed there should be geared primarily to the U.S. needs, correspond to its tactics and strategy, and take priorities assigned by Washington, Valentin Falin writes.

BURLATSKIY EXAMINES U.S. NUCLEAR CONTROL SYSTEM

PM280938 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 9

[Political observer Fedor Burlatskiy "Pertinent Remarks": "The 'Last Judgment' Button"]

[Text] The U.S. military-strategic doctrine contains a problem of which people have hitherto preferred not to speak. This is the problem of decisionmaking in the event of a nuclear conflict.

The reason why this problem is so delicate lies in the fact that it concerns actions by the U.S. President, whose duty it is to make such decisions, or by the person who would replace the President in the event of his death.

It was 20 years ago that we first heard an amusing and simultaneously dramatic fact. In actual fact, the U.S. President can never be alone: his permanent shadow is a man carrying a black briefcase. This man sleeps at the White House, hovers about in the President's office, and accompanies him on every trip, wherever he may travel. This mysterious individual is a Pentagon officer. The briefcase contains metal plates with secret codes. Using these plates, the President can -- at any time and from any place -- give the order to effect a nuclear strike. In other words, this small black box contains the death of all beings on our planet.

The problem is primarily moral and political. Who has entrusted the U.S. President with this black box? Who has given him the power to destroy the American people or other peoples in today's world?

I will leave aside another issue -- the issue of what must be felt by a President possessing such power or doomed to perform such a mission. We could learn something about it from Lucifer, whose power, however, was miniscule compared with that of the President. The pranks of which we read in books by Goethe or Bulgakov seem like child's play compared with the nuclear reality of our age.

There is, however, also a practical problem: Will the President, or any other person replacing him, be capable of making a decision on a nuclear counterstrike? How could the President make such a decision within the few minutes at his disposal, under the chaotic conditions in the event of a nuclear conflict?

This is precisely the problem which is being widely discussed in the U.S. press today in the light of the publication of a book which actually bears the title "The Button." It is written by Daniel Ford, former director of the Union of Concerned Scientists. The scientist's conclusion is incontrovertible: The President is incapable of making a decision on a nuclear counterstrike. This is practically impossible. And here are Ford's arguments.

The entire "control and launch" system, which determines the decisionmaking process for a nuclear strike, was set up in the period between the fifties and the eighties, and it has simply failed to adapt itself in practice to the present-day evolution of nuclear missile weapons. Now a potential enemy has no need at all to use up his entire nuclear missile arsenal for a first strike. It is sufficient to hit vitally important command and communication centers. And these comprise no more than a few dozen targets. "Nuclear bombs are not even necessary to destroy these centers," Ford remarks. "Just a few strike units armed with bazookas would be sufficient."

The most important element in the book is the conclusion which Ford draws from his deliberations. And this conclusion seems to be to be incontrovertible. Ford proves that the U.S. military command has deliberately disregarded the modernization of the "control and launch system" because, although it is verbally in favor of a counterstrike doctrine, in actual fact the White House intends a first strike in the event of an acute crisis.

The "Button" problem raises several acute and urgent questions concerning guarantees against the emergence of a nuclear conflict. These include the question of guarantees against the accidental outbreak of nuclear war; the question of the machinery of mutual information (the "hot line" and others) by means of which the sides can remain in instantaneous communication in critical situations; the question of the machinery to prevent an escalation of the nuclear conflict; and a number of others. And, of course, the fundamental question concerns the absolute and unconditional rejection of the first-strike doctrine which, in fact, creates an unavoidable threat.

This is why we overflow with disgust at the entire "black box" situation, created by shortsighted politicians who started this game 40 years ago and are incapable of stopping their deadly run [zabeg]. The space round of this run can make the situation even more tragic and even more irrational. Honest people, including those in the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists, are called upon to do everything within their power so that the "last judgment situation" disappears forever from the life of human society.

PUBLIC 'MISTRUST' SURROUNDS CHEMICAL SPYING CLAIM

LD281453 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Washington August 28 TASS -- Opponents of an improvement in Soviet-American relations are assiduously whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign in the U.S. mass media around the alleged use of chemical agents against American diplomats in Moscow.

Sober-minded Americans raise the issue as for what purposes is the U.S. Administration spreading provocative rumours of this sort. They also ask, specifically, how it is possible to use the chemical for tracking Americans, as claimed by the State Department, if its presence, according to reports, can be detected exclusively in laboratory conditions with the use of sophisticated equipment.

Many news reports on the subject show mistrust in the administration's assertions, the logic of which has many "black holes". It is stressed, in particular, that there is no concrete information as to where, when and under what circumstances the chemical agent was used or detected.

Influential newspapers quote a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Stansfield Turner, as bluntly saying that he was never told about any substance of this kind.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS stresses that the biggest question is why the administration launched the rumpus and now keeps it going.

EAGAN PAINTS 'EMBELLISHED PICTURE' OF RSA

D281940 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 28 Aug 85

Text] Washington, August 28 TASS -- The embarrassment of the Washington administration nd the indignation of the U.S. public -- such is the outcome of President Ronald eagan's interview to the Atlanta radio station, in which he reaffirmed the invariability of the U.S. course towards "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South frica [RSA]. The President's closest assistants had to urgently seek explanations of is praises addressed to the regime of apartheid and, in particular, his statements to he effect that segregation has been ostensibly eliminated in South Africa. In interiews with journalists some of the President's assistants unwillingly admitted that onald Reagan somewhat overdid it. Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, assured in n apologetic tone that the President is aware that the Pieter Botha government is yet o do a good deal, and that this is why the United States seeks to continue to maintain lose contacts with Pretoria. At the same time Speakes confirmed that Ronald Reagan ontinues to oppose any sanctions with regard to the Republic of South Africa.

HE WASHINGTON POST writes that, judging by everything, the President does not have even remote idea of what apartheid is. The daily killings and arrests of Africans actually o not worry Reagan at all. One could have only laughed at the President's ignorance f it did not cost so dearly.

ew York, August 28 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that Reagan, by painting an mbellished picture of the racist regime, voluntarily chooses to side with the ppressors of the Africans. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, the interiew of the head of the U.S. Administration has given rise to discontent even among many dherents of the "constructive engagement" who fear that at present he will not manage o head off the application of sanctions against Pretoria. "If he continues to talk bout what nice progress the present government is taking regarding changing the partheid system, I think he will lose in Congress and in the support of the American eople," Richard Viguerie, editor of the monthly "CONSERVATIVE DIGEST," a right-wing igure close to the White House, has admitted in an ASSOCIATED PRESS interview.

ASHINGTON BEGINS PRO-RSA PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

D271625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Aug 85

Nadezhda Ryasova) commentary]

Text] A representative of the State Department has reported that civil servants of ashington's foreign policy department will receive detailed instruction on how to eport on the Republic of South Africa [RSA] before going on a tour of the United tates to give lectures and talks. This is commented on by (Nadezhda Ryasova):

here is no need to guess the essence of these instructions. It is enough to listen to fficial representatives of Washington who try almost every day in their public statements to justify the correctness of the policy of constructive cooperation of the eagan administration with the racist RSA regime. However, such statements have onvinced no one. The hearts and minds of people are more convincingly affected by he bloody mass reprisals taking place in South Africa. The U.S. public, like that of ther countries, realizes more and more clearly that the most effective means to nfluence the racist regime would be the introduction of all-embracing economic anctions.

A mass campaign for breaking all forms of relations with the Pretoria regime was begun in the United States as long ago as last fall, and despite the repressions of the authorities, and numerous arrests, it is not dying down. On the contrary, it is strengthening with every day. Under pressure of public opinion, the U.S. Congress was forced to begin discussion in June of a draft bill for partial sanctions. However, no final decision has yet been made.

The Reagan administration is doing all it can to take the heat out of the protests in America, to weaken the pressure of public opinion on Congress, and prevent the introduction of sanctions. It is precisely with this aim that the State Departmment intends to unleash a campaign to brainwash Americans. A mass conditioning of the U.S. public, aided by such a powerful medium as television, has already begun. On Sunday, the first of a series of pro-RSA broadcasts prepared by Falwell, who is close to the White House and leader of the ultraright organization The Moral Majority, went on the air.

This reactionary, evangelical preacher has just returned from Pretoria. where he held cordial talks with the racists' leader, Botha. After the talks he declared that he completely shares Botha's point of view on apartheid. Falwell, who controls over 50 television stations, a powerful network of radio stations, and printed publications in the United States, has promised to spend at least $1 million to advertise in America the unshakability of apartheid, and to block all measures against the Pretoria regime.

Attempts by U.S. ruling circles to distort the meaning of the events taking place in South Africa, to make the racist regime out to be a bastion of Western civilization and democracy, and to justify support for this bloody regime, arcuses the deep indignation of all antiapartheid strugglers. The mission of observers of the African National Congress of South Africa at the United Nations terms the current propaganda campaign of U.S. reactionary circles a feverish crusade in defense of apartheid.

U.S. FINANCES, ARMS REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

LD282321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to reject the policy of so-called constructive engagement with the Republic of South Africa is giving rise to harsh protests in the United States. A commentary on this latest news. Here is Kim Gerasimov:

Even congressmen are condemning this policy. Gray, a Democrat member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Pennsylvania, announced on television that the United States is financing apartheid. It is possible of course that he did this to score a political point, for he is a Democrat, and there is a Republican administration in power at the moment. One has to agree with his words, but with one addition. It is not only financing, but also arming.

I predict objections. The RSA, you will say, has neither American military planes nor American tanks. Nonetheless it is so; the United States is arming the apartheid regime. In what way? Firstly, the huge American capital investments in the RSA economy, and also the huge purchases there of strategic raw materials gave the regime those means with which it could create a powerful military industry. Secondly, it is the United States, in most cases, that is the primary source of the technology used in the South African military industry, and the military equipment that is produced with the help of such technology.

It is the United States that sets the tone in the military industry in the West, and U.S. allies make wide use of American research. And if in recent years Washington has become shy about supplying the racist regime with its military technology, then this is done very well by its friends -- NATO countries and Israel.

It is worth enlarging on the Israeli role. It and the RSA produce jointly (Scorpion) helicopters, armor for the Israeli (Merkava) tank, a detection system for the fight against guerrillas, and much more besides. What is most important and dangerous is their cooperation in the nuclear field. But the military industrial complex of Israel is in essence a part of the American military industrial complex. Almost every model of Israeli military technology has assembly units of American production.

For instance, the new Lavi fighter-bomber is to have American engines, made by Pratt and Whitney. In a word, Israel serves as a unique channel for the transfer of American military technology to the racists. Washington now declares that it does not intend to impose sanctions on Pretoria. For its part, Tel Aviv says that it is not considering stopping arms supplies to the RSA. And in the RSA, blood is being spilled. It is not just on the boots of the RSA police, but also on the hands of the self-styled champions of human rights who arm the most inhuman regime on earth. Incidentally, a smiliar description of the regime was given by Congressman Gray himself -- and one cannot but agree with it.

LINBIN VIEWS U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS, PAKISTAN

LD271623 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Commentary by news analyst Ivan Libin]

[Excerpts] The United States Congress has approved the final version of the bill on foreign military and economic aid in the 1986 fiscal year, beginning with 1 October. A distinguishing feature of the new bill is that it provides funds for so-called humanitarian aid to the inhabitants of the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Ivan Libin writes:

[Libin] What is indicative about the appropriations for humanitarian aid are not, of course, their size, which is 15 million dollars. What is 15 million compared with the 280 million dollars which Washington secretly channels through the CIA to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries this year? What is important is the fact itself. For the first time funds assigned for the bandits are included in an official bill. As for the Administration's statements about the humanitarian nature of the aid and that it will go for refugees only, all that is only a cover-up.

Besides the hired bandits, American generous handouts go to the Pakistani military regime. It is, of course, not for nothing that Islamabad has allowed the so-called Afghan refugees to use its territory. For such a service, it gets at least 700 million dollars a year. That comes in the form of American military aid. There is growing concern in many countries of Asia over the Pakistani military regime getting more and more involved in the anti-Afghan adventure of the United States' ruling circles.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY NOT PRODUCING RESULTS

OW241225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Routine large-scale maneuvers of U.S. and Honduran troops are beginning on Honduran territory. Our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello comrades. U.S. President Reagan, speaking to Republicans in Los Angeles, said in particular that one of the main accomplisnments of his administration was its Central America policy. That policy, he said, is a calm and silent one. And indeed, the attention of the Reagan administration to Central America has grown. And it is understandable why: because of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, and the intensification of the national liberation movement in El Salvador. But are the relations with the region calm and silent?

Explosions in Nicaraguan sea ports mined by the U.S.'s CIA, the cannonade from the battles with the contras on Nicaragua's borders with Honduras and Costa Rica, and the cries of helpless women and children being killed by bandits refute this statement by the chief of the White House. It is also refuted by the shots fired in the Catholic cathedral in San Salvador when CIA hirelings killed Archbishop Romero, a prominent leader of the opposition to the fascist regime in El Salvador. The Honduran Army, which the United States is turning into its gendarme in the region, is being armed and trained very openly and shamelessly. New exercises, "Cabanos-85," have now been announced in Honduras.

Maneuvers with the participation of U.S. troops have been conducted in this country almost without interruption since 1983. Over 70,000 U.S. soldiers have been taught the tactics of combat in topographic and climatic conditions similar to those of Nicaragua. And there is no concealing that the purpose of the exercises is to frighten Nicaragua. But does Washington succeed in that. Even if the U.S. President calls the Central American policy an accomplishment of his administration, the policy itself and particularly that concerning Nicaragua is not producing the results expected by the United States. It does not produce them despite the multimillion subsidies of the counter-revolution and its armaments. The Nicaraguan people are rebuffing and will continue to rebuff the enemies attacking their freedom and sovereignty.

U.S. CITIZENS, GROUPS GIVE AID TO CONTRAS

LD231628 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 23 TASS -- The U.S. National Security Council has established an international network of "private aid" for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. A correspondent of the ANN news agency reports in a dispatch from Washington that the so-called Nicaraguan Freedom Fund, operating here, supplies military equipment and food-stuffs for the "contras".

John Singlaub, a retired American general, the organizer and chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, is one of the fund leaders. He is closely linked with Oliver North, a highly-placed official of the U.S. National Security Council. Singlaub invited the reactionary regimes of South Korea and Taiwan, and some Latin American dictatorships to aid the Somocistas. Among the fund's active members is a former permanent ambassador of the United States to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, other former high-ranking officials of the American Administration and big-time businessmen.

Recently, the agency stresses, a Texan millionaire, Ellen Garwood, presented "contras" with a lavish gift -- a 65,000 dollar helicopter. This is Garwood's second present to the terrorists, ANN writes. Earlier, she gave them 50,000 dollars to buy a large batch of clothing.

IZVESTIYA PONDERS U.S. REFUSAL TO VISIT HIROSHIMA

LD241817 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 24 TASS -- "The phrase 'the Bitburg pilgrimage' has been made current coin by Ronald Reagan," Boris Vinogradov stresses in IZVESTIA. "A few months ago, when going to Europe on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism, he said that his Bitburg pilgrimage would be morally justified.

"Yet time has not justified the pilgrimage to the graves of Nazi cutthroats. Moreover, the 'Bitburg pilgrimage' has become part of the international vocabulary as a symbol of open sacrilege and cynical outrage upon the sacred feelings of those who celebrated the anniversary of the victory and bemoaned the fallen in the struggle against mankind's terrible enemy."

"And now it might seem that history has given the White House a chance to display its respect for true moral values," the commentary says. "The United States President, who is to take part in a summit meeting of the major capitalist states in Japan next spring, has been invited to visit Hiroshima. Yet Washington has said a resolute 'no' to this proposal. It has been announced that the President will not go to Hiroshima and will not pay tribute to the memory of the victims of the American atomic bombing so as not to cause a 'controversial reaction' as was the case with Bitburg." "Needless to recall that the reaction of the public to the attempt to absolve the fascists from their sins was on the whole unequivocal", the author recalls. "If it did contradict something, it was only Washington's imperial policy directed at kindling hatred among nations, at whipping up tensions.

"The ceremonies at the memorial monuments in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, apparently, also contradict this policy as they are a reminder of who is guilty for the atomic tradegy, and make people ponder over the question whether somebody will again dare to push the nuclear button."

'PEACE INSTITUTE' ROLE, PERLE'S HAWKISHNESS

PM281356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "Who's Who": "Cooing Hawks"]

[Text] Do not hasten, dear reader, to refute the author. He is well aware that a highly sinister screech rather than dove-like cooing is typical of hawks. Especially that variety of "hawks" which has been reared by the U.S. military-industrial complex in its political incubator. Their screeching invariably brings saber-rattling to mind, their views are predatory, their habits are quarrelsome -- they are ready to have a go at any opponent of the arms race, in other words any "dove," and peck away until he has been plucked clean. But believe it or not, all of a sudden it has been decided to transform these feathered militarists into "doves." It has been decided at the top level. The White House recently announced that Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for Soviet affairs and arms control, has been appointed "ex officio" member of the "U.S. Peace Institute" board of directors. Some time earlier K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and B. (Ueynrod), one of the leaders of the ultraright-wing U.S. "Heritage Foundation" organization, were also appointed to the same position and also ex officio.

It is, of course, theoretically possible to somehow combine such offices. But how is it possible to combine a desire for peace and disarmament with the hawkish views which are frankly professed by the newly-baked members of the "U.S. Peace Institute" board of directors? Judge for yourselves. Richard Perle is famous for his statements on the "possibility of victory" in a nuclear war and for an anti-Sovietism which is usually described as "primitive" in the political dictionary.

He was known even in the Pentagon as "the prince of darkness," in other words as Satan. No one knew better than the Pentagon that Perle, to quote the Western press, "was one of those who condemned detente more than anyone else," is reputed to be "the most convinced opponent of arms control agreements," and constantly "calls for the Russians not to be trusted."

K. Adelman is so "committed" to the cause of disarmament that, shortly before being appointed to his present office (director of the above-mentioned agency), he told representatives of the U.S. press that he "sees no point" in disarmament talks. The very same views are held by Mr B. (Ueynrod) from the "Heritage Foundation," an organization which participated most actively in setting up the hawkish "Committee on the Present Danger" in the seventies, with both R. Perle and K. Adelman as its members. The U.S. journal MOTHER JONES correctly described this grouping, which advocated the achievement of military superiority over the USSR and "victory in nuclear war," as the "catastrophe lobby."

Of course, "hawks"like R. Perle have not changed their views after joining the "Peace Institute" staff. Even the institute itself -- a semi-governmental organization recently set up by the administration to "study the problems of peace and conduct research on the subject of curbing the arms race and easing tension" -- is rather a cover to camouflage Washington's military preparations. The White House discovered the need for this cover primarily in order to deceive the U.S. public, which is seriously concerned with the raging militarism in the United States and the administration's stubborn reluctance to conduct serious talks with the USSR on nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of space. This is why the downright "hawks" are now being urgently transformed into "doves." Lo and behold, the Americans will believe that they have really learned to coo about peace....

USSR'S ROLE IN WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATED

PM290920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Wreath-Laying Ceremony"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug -- According to XINHUA reports, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Dairen, wreaths from the Dairen CPC City Committee, the people's government of the city, and the Dairen branch of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society were laid at the foot of the monument to fallen heroes of the Soviet Army in the city center. Wreaths were also laid at the memorials to fallen heroes of the Soviet Army in the Liushun (Port Arthur) region and in Tsingchwan district.

The agency reports that the Political Academy of China's Navy has prepared an article to coincide with a symposium being held in Beijing devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Japanese invaders. The article notes that the Soviet Union -- the first socialist state in the world -- occupies the most prominent position among the countries that rendered aid and support to China during the anti-Japanese war.

Between 1938 and 1940, the article points out, the Soviet Union granted China credits in the form of weapons totaling 450 million dollars. Between October 1937 and September 1939, the Soviet Union delivered to China over 980 aircraft, more than 80 tanks, and 1,300 guns. At the same time, 3,600 Soviet military experts were sent to China to train Chinese officers. The Soviet Union also sent to China a large number of volunteer airmen who fought against the Japanese aggressors. More than 100 Soviet airmen laid down their lives in the struggle for victory over the Japanese invaders. Soviet airmen inflicted a heavy defect on the Japanese Air Force.

On 8 August 1945, the article says, the Soviet forces launched an offensive against Japan's Kwangtung Army entrenched in northeast China, and thus brought Japan's capitulation nearer and played an important role in the liberation of northeast China.

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET OPERA PREMIERE IN BEIJING

PM281340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Various Latitudes": "Opera Premiered"]

[Text] Beijing -- The opera "The Dawns Here Are Quiet..." by the Soviet composer K. Molchanov, taken from the story of the same name by V. Vasilyev, was recently premiered here, RENMIN RIBAO reports. The production was staged by the Chinese People's Liberation Army Main Political Directorate Opera Troupe and is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and militarist Japan.

In the words of troupe leader Tian Chuan, an interview with whom was published by the newspaper, the Soviet writer's story has long since been translated and is beloved of Chinese readers. Now Beijing audiences have seen the heroes of the work "The Dawns Here Are Quiet..." on the stage. The main role, Senior Sergeant Vaskov, is played by the young actor Fu Haijing. Last year, he toured the Soviet Union, during which he familiarized himself with the socre. The production's artistic consultant is USSR state prize winner Ding Yi, the director Xhai Hailun, and the conductor Zhan Qishun, who studied under Soviet specialists.

This is the first staging of a foreign work to be produced by the troupe collective in the last 30 years.

COMMENTARY RECALLS U.S. HOSTILITY AGAINST PRC

OW251323 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Talk by military and political observer (Luvenskiy)]

[Text] The founding of the PRC in October 1949 was a discomfort to the authorities of the U.S. Administration. Not reconciled to their losses of the several billion dollars spent on the Chinese revolution and of the privileges enjoyed under Kuomintang-ruled China, which, in a certain way, was already a U.S. colony, the U.S. imperialists carried out a hostile policy toward the PRC since the first days of the young Republic.

The hostility was aggravated in the middle of 1950 when the U.S. Government adopted a series of measures aimed at supporting Taiwan, which was occupied by Chiang Kai-shek, and strengthening the military and political alliance with it. The United States supported Chiang Kai-shek because it regarded Taiwan as the most important link in the chain of U.S. military bases in the Far East.

On 27 July 1950, President Truman ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet to enter the Taiwan Strait to thwart any attack on Formosa. Acting on the presidential order, the U.S. 7th Fleet began patrolling in the PRC's coastal waters, and the U.S. Air Force was sent to Taiwan. While occupying Taiwan, the United States launched aggression against Korea. Later on, the U.S. Air Force raided Chinese territory in an attempt to intimidate the Chinese people and force them to capitulate before the military might of the United States. It was a trying time for the young PRC.

It was precisely at that time that the Soviet Union, which had always supported the Chinese people's national liberation struggle, again came to help them. In a statement issued on 4 July 1950, the Soviet Government exposed the protracted and carefully-planned war to invade Korea. It also pointed out in the statement that the occupation of Taiwan constituted direct aggression against China. The Soviet Union demanded that the United States immediately stop its armed interference and withdraw its troops from Korea and Taiwan. In early August 1950, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations made a proposal calling for condemning U.S. actions in Taiwan as aggression against China and interference in its internal affairs. It also urged the United States to immediately pull out all its troops from Taiwan and other Chinese territory.

Responding to a telegram from the Chinese Government on 24 August 1950, which called for condemnation of U.S. armed aggression against China and immediate action to be taken to make the United States withdraw its troops from Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, the UN Security Council, acting on the Soviet delegation's proposal, included the question of U.S. aggression against China on its agenda. The U.S. delegation firmly demanded that the discussion of the PRC's telegram be postponed until November 1950. Shortly afterwards, the Soviet Union submitted to the UN Security Council a draft resolution condemning U.S. air raids on Chinese territory and calling on the United States to stop armed (?interference against) China. However, the United States succeeded in turning aside the discussion on the draft resolution. Moreover, some hot-headed people in the United States advocated escalation of the war to Chinese territory. Nevertheless, the United States had to take into account the existence of the powerful Soviet-Chinese alliance. Wrote Truman in his memoirs: If we had decided to escalate the war to China, what awaited us would have been revenge, (?a timely action) from Russia.

In the ensuing years, the Soviet Union also gave resolute support to China. Take, for instance, the crises in the Taiwan Strait in January 1955 and August 1958. The Soviet stand on Taiwan is consistent. The Soviet Union has all along recognized China's sovereignty over Taiwan. The Soviet Union, in the past and at present, has always come out for Taiwan's reunification with its motherland, the PRC. We have never supported, even in the slightest degree, the concept of two Chinas. However, the United States has done its utmost to obstruct Taiwan's reunification with China and has turned Taiwan into its unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

OW271448 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Loshev Commentary: "Communists' World Outlook is Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] It goes without saying that every country has its own characteristics, historical, linguistic, etc. We do not have to convince communists of all countries that it is important to take these characteristics into consideration correctly in the course of developing socialism. However, there exist some general laws governing socialist construction. For instance, whatever characteristics of this or that people, no matter where and when, the building of socialism can never be separated from abolition of private ownership. For without this abolition there can be no abolition of the phenomenon of man exploiting man. If some people believe that private ownership, capitalism, and their inseparable companion -- man-exploiting-man -- are only the fate of Europeans, history shows otherwise. In Asia and Africa, just as in other continents, the objective economic laws of the development of the society of private ownership present the same outcome as in Europe. It turns out that black capitalists also oppress black workers just as white capitalists oppressed and are oppressing them.

Mankind's life has consistently proved that this point contained in the statements made by such famous communists as Marx and Engels is true: Workers of different nations have common interests not determined by national characteristics. What communists are particular about and uphold is exactly these common interests.

Lenin also pointed out: Russia's 1917 October Revolution covered both our own intrinsic characteristics and the common laws governing the advance along the socialist road. Classic works of Marxism-Leninism laid down the existing common laws of socialist construction and point out the decisive role these laws have played. For instance, the working class must play a dominant role in socialist construction and must transmit to socialist public ownership.

The Congress of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries held in Moscow in November 1957 paid particular attention to this decisive role of the common laws of socialist construction. The Communist Party of China also took part in this congress' work. The declaration unanimously passed at this congress stressed, among other things, that the experience of socialist countries proves that the following Marxist-Leninist tenet is true: Socialist construction is based on a basic law that applies to all countries taking the socialist road.

The declaration unanimously passed by the 1917 Moscow Congress, which the CPC also attended, pointed out that it was important to take into consideration both the common laws and national characteristics, neglecting neither the common laws that played a principal role nor the national characteristics on which the application of the general principles for Socialist construction were based.

The Moscow Congress also stressed that deviation from the Marxist-Leninist universal truth about socialist revolution and construction on the pretext of national characteristics is bound to bring losses to the socialist cause. This is not difficult to understand, because what is generally applicable to all countries taking the socialist road is vital. For instance, just as mentioned earlier in this talk, without the abolition of the private ownership of basic means of production, it is impossible to establish a just socialist society, because private ownership gives birth to the practice of man exploiting man. This concerns all countries having opted for the socialist road as their common and principal undertaking.

While pointing out Marxism's negative attitude toward private ownership, we would like to clarify that communists do recognize laborers' small private ownership entirely based on the labor of individuals. The problem to heed is that private owners, including the small private owners, generally try to rely on hired labor to increase their profits and expand production; in other words, they begin exploiting others.

Finally, we want to stress that the CPSU has always been strengthening the socialist ownership of the means of production. The reform being carried out in the economic field in our country will also be conducted within the framework of scientific socialism and we will not slide back to the so-called market economy and private enteprise ownership.

STATE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN PRC

LD291122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing -- In accordance with the cultural cooperation plan, a delegation of the USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] paid a visit to China.

Meetings and talks have taken place in the PRC state institutions and publishing houses on the questions of further development of cooperation in publishing.

The delegation was received by PRC Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS SCHEDULED FOR 1986

LD282232 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 TASS -- The United Committee of the Chiefs of Staffs of Japan's Armed Forces and the command of the U.S. Expedition Corps, stationed on the Japanese islands, have agreed to hold the first joint all-arms maneuvers in autumn, 1986.

This decision, which was taken proceeding from the "need to coordinate the sides' actions in the event of emergency", signals a transition to a new stage in Japanese-U.S. military cooperation.

JAPANESE-S. KOREAN TALKS BEGIN IN SEOUL

LD281240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Two days of talks at ministerial level begin tomorrow in Seoul between Japan and South Korea, during which certain problems of the international situation, bilateral relations, and economic ties will be discussed. Here is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is Nikolay (Lutsenkp):

Recently, one has been struck by the stepping up of Japanese-South Korean contacts in all directions. This surprise is caused by the fact that many complications and contradictions remain on the road to rapprochement between Tokyo and Seoul. For 35 years Korea was a colony of Japan and the after-effects of this past are still felt today. Among the serious problems in their bilateral relations is the chronic distortion of the trade balance in Japan's favor. Over the past 20 years this has led to a positive balance for Japan in bilateral trade totalling more than $25 billion. In the same period, Japan has also become the main creditor of the Seoul regime. Japanese capital, (?having outdone) American business, has won a key position in the South Korean economy.

And yet, despite the considerable contradictions, the Tokyo-Seoul rapprochement proceeds at full speed, having been directed from over the ocean. The United States has recently been taking steps to accelerate this process. In the view of the White House, the Japanese and South Korean allies must share the weight of the military burden with the United States and also assume the role of gendarme in the region, for example, patrolling the sea lanes and blockading international straits.

The first Japanese-South Korean maneuvers at sea took place in 1982, with participation by the United States and in 1983, Japanese observers had already appeared at the American-South Korean "Team Spirit" maneuvers. An exchange of visits by warships is to begin between Japan and South Korea this year. But in the view of the transatlantic strategists, all this is not enough. The forthcoming Seoul ministerial meeting is supposed to iron out the sharpness of the bilateral contradictions in the name of strengthening military cooperation as required by Washington. However, the efforts of the ministers from Japan and South Korea will only be justified if they are directed toward creating an atmosphere of trust between states in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region.

USSR DPRK COOPERATION IN ENERGY SECTOR REVIEWED

SK242312 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Commentary by unidentified station commentator]

[Text] On a glorious holiday, on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese aggressors, we received a news report that a splendid ceremony was held in Pukchang in People's Korea to inaugurate a 1,600,000-kilowatt thermal power plant. In connection with this, a commentator from this broadcasting station writes:

The Pukchang thermal power plant is one of the largest Soviet-Korean cooperation projects in the energy industry sector. Electricity generated by this power plant will be chiefly used by the Pukchang aluminium plant, which was built with technical cooperation from the Soviet Union.

Leading professors in the Soviet energy and machine industrial sectors, including an electric apparatus plant in Leningrad and (Harikov) turbine plant, participated in drawing up a plan for the construction of the Pukchang thermal power plant and it is one example of the effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the energy industry sector. The significance of this thermal power plant, a large and leading thermal plant in Asia, is very great.

This thermal power plant guarantees a stable supply of electricity to many industrial and agricultural enterprises and to cities and rural areas in People's Korea. It is a reliable foundation for the construction of new production enterprises using great quantities of energy.

As is known, the energy workers of our countries have been linked together for a long time through working-level and friendly contacts.

It is truly symbolic that the Supung hydraulic power plant is engraved in the national emblem of the DPRK. During the withdrawal of the Japanese occupiers in 1945 and when the U.S. Air Force fiercely raided the territory of People's Korea, this power plant was destroyed on two occasions. As a result, the operation of this plant was suspended. Thanks to the efforts of technicians and workers of the Soviet Union and Korea, this power plant was rehabilitated from ashes and ruins on two occasions. The Soviet people have extensively cooperated with the Korean friends in building important energy facilities, including the Pyongyang, Unggi, and Chongjin power plants; a series of hydraulic power plants; and [words indistinct].

Powerful turbines, (?steam boilers), and other energy equipment are being supplied from Leningrad, (Sapaiossi), Barnaul, (Veoguroduni), and other Soviet cities to the fraternal country.

The power plants which have been built through Soviet cooperation are now producing more than half the total output of electricity in socialist Korea. The Soviet Union offered loans at special rates for the construction of these power plants. As a result, the DPRK appropriated part of its funds for the development of other important economic sectors.

In addition to aiding the DPRK in building powerful energy facilities, the Soviet Union has aided it in improving the knowledge of Korean friends in various energy sectors. For example, more than 300 Korean friends recently received training at universities and energy facilities in the Soviet Union.

Cooperation between our two countries in energy industry and in other sectors assumes a character of planning, of viewing the future. For example, an agreement on the construction of the Congjin thermal power plant in People's Korea has been implemented successfully. When this power plant is built, the supply of energy to the Kim Chaek steel mill will be improved. As of today, the first 50,000-kilowatt-size generator block are now in full operation.

Soviet-Korean ties in the energy industry sector, one of the leading sectors of the people's economy in the DPRK, is evidence showing equal, reciprocal, and mutual economic cooperation between our two countries and between two people.

RSFSR SPORTSMAN SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

PM221307 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by N. Krasheninnikov, leader of an RSFSR sports delegation, under general heading: "Side by Side"]

[Excerpts] Khabarovsk -- We returned from a tour of the DPRK just a few days ago. The RSFSR sports delegation included the republic's swimming and soccer teams.

Our swimmers took part in joint training rallies and competition. Heated duels were fought in soccer. The Russians' encounters with the DPRK national team aroused great interest. The first match, watched by 50,000 soccer lovers from the stands of the Nampo city stadium resulted in a goalless draw. In the second match, our hosts succeeded in tipping the scales in their favor; the score was one to nil. Then there were two more encounters in which soccer players from Pyongyang and Chagang provinces were our team's adversaries.

The RSFSR sportsmen's stay with their Korean friends was a graphic example of the breadth of our two countries' ties in various spheres. These contacts are strengthening with every passing year. The present meetings were devoted to a glorious date in the Korean people's history, the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from colonial oppression.

In the DPRK today, excellent conditions have been created for physical culture and sport. Pyongyang's sports installations are fine; they meet all international requirements. Major international competitions have frequently been held in North Korea and their organization has been distinguished by a great degree of precision.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, premier [as published] of the State Administration Council, recently suggested organizing the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and Pyongyang. An interesting idea, although, of course, many problems have to be resolved for its implementation. All members of the RSFSR sports delegation hope the International Olympic Committee, following a comprehensive study of the question, must adopt a favorable decision.

When it is implemented, the Korean friend's proposal will serve to strengthen the positions of the Olympic movement and international sport as a whole.

AGREEMENT ON VISITS AT DPRK-ROK RED CROSS MEETING

PM280851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug -- The latest round of talks between delegations of the DPRK and South Korean Red Cross societies began here today. The sides are continuing to discuss questions connected with the organization of reciprocal trips by relatives living in the north and south and a number of other problems of a humanitarian nature.

The meeting confirmed the agreement reached at a working level between the Red Cross societies on 22 August on the exchange in September of this year of groups from each side, including persons wishing to visit their native areas as well as artists who will give concerts in Pyongyang and Seoul respectively.

IRANIAN 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA CONDEMNED

PM221531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Skosyrev article: "Whose Praises and For What?"]

[Text] It is widely known that the undeclared war which imperialism has unleashed against the DRA is being waged primarily from Pakistani territory. However, influential Iranian circles are also actively participating in this aggression. Recently, a number of ringleaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations gave a "press conference" in Iran with the blessing of the local authorities. They praised the Iranian authorities in every possible way for the assistance received from them and expressed satisfaction at the fact that Iran continues to refuse to take part in the talks on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which are being conducted through D. Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal envoy.

There is an Eastern saying: If a hyena sings your praises, you must have done it a very good turn. What good turn have the Iranian authorities done to the dushman rabble? They have done it a great many good turns, especially by helping to round up thousands Afghan citizens who, for one reason or another, found themselves abroad and dispatching them to special camps for training counterrevolutionaries. It must be mentioned that Afghan emigres in Iran are not a new phenomenon. Before the 1978 April revolution many Afghans came to Iran and other Persian Gulf states in search of work. After the unleashing of the armed aggression against the DRA, counterrevolutionary gangs succeeded by means of deception and intimidation in persuading the inhabitants of certain border areas to quit their motherland.

A truly tragic fate has befallen these people. Their circumstances do not permit them to return home. The truth about the humane policy of the DRA, which has issued a decree on a general amnesty, is concealed from them. This amnesty guarantees all Afghans, who express the wish to return, full civil rights and the restoration of property rights.

At the same time, the Afghans living in Iran are essentially treated as second-class citizens. The fate of those who ended up in training centers attached to the headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings or were forcibly recruited into the Iranian Army is a sad one. They have been assigned the role of "cannon fodder."

An anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet slander campaign is being whipped up in Tehran, but this publicity cannot conceal the fact that the ruling regime is sending the Afghans who have fallen into its snares to commit brigandage in their own motherland. In this connection it is hardly surprising that riots frequently break out in the camps where the Afghans live; for example, the clashes in Mashhad where the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" killed 10 and wounded around 100 Afghans.

Tehran is turning a deaf ear to the DRA's peace-loving initiatives, which are imbued with good will. It still entertains the futile illusion that the people's system in Afghanistan can be stopped. It is no accident the scale of military and financial aid to the counterrevolutionaries is growing and that certain religious leaders and representatives of the authorities are playing host to dushman leaders.

The question arises: What is dictating this stance? After all, the revolution which swept away the shah's tyranny 7 years ago took place under anti-imperialist slogans.

First of all, it must be noted here that not one of the socioeconomic tasks placed on the agenda by the tumultuous events of 1979 has been solved. Right-wing circles are thwarting the democratic transformations and social reforms which the people's masses who took part in the revolution had hoped for. In these circumstances, the fueling of the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan publicity on which certain forces in Iran are gambling can only be interpreted as a wish to play down domestic contradictions and divert attention from the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The export of the "Islamic Revolution" to other countries is overtly proclaimed in Tehran, and certain people would like to impose their own order in neighboring Afghanistan, which has ended oppression by feudal lords and is building life on truly democratic foundations.

By taking the road of interference in the DRA's internal affairs Iran is playing into the hands of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

SOVIET COLONEL'S EXPLOITS IN DRA RECOUNTED

PM231027 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel I. Dynin under the rubric "Heroes and Exploits": "Courage"]

[Text] Military service has many facets. In 20 years Colonel Loshkarev has taken part in exercises involving reconnaissance and attack; dug defensive trenches, fired almost every type of weapon, taken cover under fire, driven an armored transport vehicle, and neutralized mine fields. He has held various posts and the geography of his service covers a gigantic triangle; the Far East, the Baltic republics, and Afghanistan. Wherever Loshkarev has served he has had a good reputation.

Officer Loshkarev arrived in Afghanistan as a senior commander and high-class specialist. On his chest were two orders "for serving the motherland in the USSR Armed Forces." The place he was sent was not marked on the map; no woods, not a single tree. "Bare plain and clay under your feet," one officer joked...

The tent city was set up according to the rules of military living; a place for building, a part for the combat vehicles, storehouse, guard premises, and a Lenin room.

The caution with which the local inhabitants greeted the Soviet servicemen soon passed. The Soviet officers and soldiers behaved simply; they greeted the elders respectfully, respected traditions, and the children were drawn as though by a magnet to the tent city. Following the children, the adults began to beat a path to the tent city. One person would simply come to see how servicemen live in cloth houses. Another had felt a sudden pain in the belly and the soldiers' doctor was experienced and responsive and would give him medicine for free and take no money for the treatment.

...On that overcast day the local authorities turned to the Soviet command for help. In the night basmachi had mined the roads leading to the hamlet. The inhabitants were cut off from the whole world: They could not take their children to school or drive their livestock to graze.

Loshkarev set off with a small group of mine specialists to fulfill the mission. They worked without respite, but progress was slow. They had to feel their way over each centimeter of road and remove each mine with every precautionary measure. Loshkarev took pleasure in observing the actions of Private Yevgeniy Gorokhov. A young, impetuous, and still inexperienced man, he nonetheless made every effort and did not make the slightest mistake. "I must mention him in summing up our results," the commander thought. At that moment, shots rang out from beneath the mosque dome.

Everyone froze for an instant. Of course, they had expected an attack, were prepared for it, and had made provisions for the directions from which fire could come. But they never thought that the dushmans, who consider themselves loyal servants of Allah, would use a mosque for their crimes.

It was difficult for Loshkarev. He was the senior officer. He bore the full weight of responsibility. In response to the shooting he could give the order to fire. He should have done so. But that was what the dushmans were counting on. Tomorrow the rumor would run through the hamlet that the Russians destroy mosques. And that news would be enough to turn thousands of believers into enemies. It would cancel out everything done to strengthen friendship.

"Don't shoot! Move in quick dashes! First detachment from the left..."

Soon the Afghan servicemen and fighters of the people's militia, the sarandoy, had succeeded in wiping out the gang. The shooting died down. The dust raised by the vehicles settled. And suddenly a miracle occured. The hamlet, which had so far seemed deserted, rapidly came to life. People appeared on the streets. Small flocks of animals appeared as though from beneath the ground. A cracking cart loaded with sacks appeared on the road that had just been cleared of mines. The two gray-bearded old men following it drew level with Loshkarev, stopped, and, placing their hands on their breasts, bowed low in greeting:

'(Tashakur, Shuravi)! Good day, Soviets!..."

Loshkarev bowed in reply. For the first time that day a smile appeared on his tanned face...

His fellow servicemen did not call Loshkarev "Dad," as was customary in the past. For some reason young men nowadays are shy of that word. But Gennadiy Konstantinovich saw himself as a father to each soldier. And, if a father is in a critical situation with his son, he will not send his son on ahead, he will go himself. That is why Loshkarev had an unwritten rule: to neutralize a new, unfamiliar mine himself. And when he had looked it over, felt it, breathed on it, embraced it, bathed it with his own sweat, and learned all the secrets and surprises it contained; only then would he gather his subordinates and show them the mine. Then he would describe the best way to approach it, which side to touch, what was to be feared in it, and what to disregard.

Loshkarev had a great many concerns. The dushmans in Afghanistan do not merely lay mines, they are waging a veritable mine war. And they have plenty of mines; U.S., Italian, British, and Pakistani mines. If they did not exude death, you could study geography from them.

There was a lot of work that day. The small red flags placed by the mine detectors after inspecting the terrain blazed scarlet, like drops of blood on the road. And a mortal danger lay concealed beneath each flag. Loshkarev spent a long time working his magic on the latest Italian mine, one of those which by some stroke of malicious irony have been called "Easter cakes." When he was working with a mine Gennadiy usually forgot the time. The sun, the heat, hunger, and thirst no longer existed for him. But now the work was completed. He had to hurry on to the next mission. The armored transport vehicle moved off slowly, gathered speed, and suddenly, a column of flame leaped from beneath the wheels, lifting the heavy armored vehicle. The ground rocked; the mountains tilted to one side and started to float. But Loshkarev continued to command.

He realized he was seriously wounded, but he did not think of himself. Mustering all of his strength, Loshkarev suffered for those who remained in the mined sector. He was afraid that without him someone else would make a mistake and he wanted to warn and reassure his subordinates.

But the medical orderlies and his comrades and doctors knew their job. Medical Service Lieutenant Valeriy Yalonetskiy treated and bandaged his wounds. A helicopter summoned by radio arrived. Medical Services Lieutenant Colonel V. Shapovalov operated promptly and skillfully...

Loshkarev was accustomed to doing everything for people; to being concerned for his subordinates; and to wondering whether they were warmly dressed and well fed, knew how to shoot, were prepared to endure hardship, and would remain calm in a critical situation...In the midst of his concerns he had had no time to wonder how his subordinates were taking it all, what they thought of him, what their attitude toward him was. And it was only after he was wounded, when he was in serious condition, that he realized his every step and action, his every word, met with a response in people's hearts. He felt he was the commander all the time. He was sent telegrams and people telephoned him and wrote him letters. Often the door to the ward would open and a fellow serviceman, tanned almost black by the sun and wearing a snowy-white coat, would appear on the threshold:

"How are you, sir!"

The hurried stories would begin. There was a lot of news. One man had received an order, another had been promoted, a third had gone home. And there had been many changes among the Afghans. A school, which Soviet servicemen helped construct, had begun to operate, houses destroyed by the dushmans had been repaired.

The doctors were not yet even thinking of discharging Loshkarev when, leaning on a crutch, he went up to the doctor treating him and persuaded him he was perfectly able to continue service. He had experience, he knew the design of all existing mines...

The town was living its ordinary life and Loshkarev fitted into it rapidly, as though he had not been away for many months. As before, the subunits were out on missions, undertook marches, rehearsed training attacks, and deactivated mines.

One day the mailman came up to Loshkarev and handed him an evelope. The officer immediately recognized his son's handwriting, but he was intrigued by the sender's address. Written in Sergey's firm hand was the address of a Far East garrison. He had once served in those parts and now Lieutenant Sergey Loshkarev was following in his father's footsteps.

His tour of service took its course and his wounds seemed to start to heal more rapidly. But perhaps they only seemed to do so. He still could not work at full strength. Soon an order of military terseness came: G.K. Loshkarev to be sent to..."

He took a long time to get used to Moscow. In his long years of service he had never served in big cities. And his service had been of a different kind.

But, gradually he came to terms with his new life and began to look on the telephone as a means of communicating, not a source of alarm calls. Soon an event took place which made him relive everything he had experienced on Afghan soil. The news come that Colonel Loshkarev had been awarded the order "for service to the motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" first class. He became the first full holder of this order in the ground forces.

CIA 'MASTER' OF FREE AFGHANISTAN RADIO STATION

LD280851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] In the United States, a new subversive radio station under the pretentious title "Free Afghanistan" is being created. Formally, it will be under the authority of the Council of International Radio Broadcasting [Sovet mezhdunarodnogo radioveshchaniya] but, in fact, its master will be the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It will spread slander about the policies of the Government of Afghanistan and the help which is given to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union.

INDIAN ARMY COMMANDER DETAILS BORDER CLASHES

LD282205 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 28 TASS -- The situation around the Siachen Glacier remains tense. The commander of India's Northern Military District, Lt-Gen M.L. Chiber, in an interview with the newspaper DECCAN HERALD, stresses that armed clashes between Indian and Pakistani units are continuing in that part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

There are casualties from both sides, he points out. The Pakistani troops do not abandon their attempts to knock out Indian units from their positions and seize the strategic passes of Sela and Belafondla.

With these aims in view, the Pakistani military is transferring troops reinforcements and military equipment to the conflict area. Islamabad's objective is to establish control over the entire Siachen Glacier and nearby regions and thus gain access to the strategic Nubra valley in Ladakh.

In other words, Pakistan aims to expand further the unlawfully held part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the district commander stresses.

INDIAN MINISTER DETAILS SOVIET AID IN OIL SEARCH

LD290840 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Stanislav Sychev reporting:

At present India is faced with two important tasks: To increase oil production and to use it thriftily and efficiently.

The country, India's Minister of State for Oil Nawal Kishore Sharma told a seminar here, is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in that important source of energy as soon as possible. In 1980-1981 India produced 10 million tons of crude. In 1984-1985 the output grew to reach 29 million tons. Now prospecting is going on in 14 promising areas. Soviet technicians and engineers are to work at two of them -- Kambeya and Cauvery -- in keeping with the terms of the agreement on the guidelines for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India signed on May 22, 1985.

GORBACHEV, PHOMVIHAN ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PM290850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 85 First Edition pp 1-4

[""Soviet-Lao Joint Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers was on an official working visit to the Soviet Union 25 through 28 August 1985 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

The honored Lao guest was given a warm and cordial welcome on Soviet soil, which was a vivid new manifestation of the fraternal friendship and indissoluble cohesion of the CPSU and the LPRP and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos.

K. Phomvihan laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

A meeting was held between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers. During the talks information and opinions were exchanged on the political and socioeconomic situation in the Soviet Union and Laos on the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 4th LPRP Congress. Questions of Soviet-Lao relations and the present-day international situation were examined. Talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and were characterized by complete unity of views.

The Soviet side made a high assessment of the successes which the Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, have achieved during the years that the LPDR has been in existence in restoring and developing the national economy, carrying out radical socioeconomic transformations, and defending revolutionary gains from subversive actions and aggression by foreign forces. Along with the fraternal Indochinese countries the LPDR is an outpost of the forces of peace, national liberation, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia.

In connection with the 30th anniversary of the LPRP's inception and the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the LPDR's creation, M.S. Gorbachev conveyed to K. Phomvihan and, through him, to the LPRP Central Committee and the Lao Government and people wishes for great new achievements along the road to creating the foundations of a socialist society and in strengthening the country's security.

The Lao side welcomed the successes of the Soviet people, who are firmly following the course elaborated by the CPSU of increasing the country's socioeconomic development rates, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving working people's material prosperity. The USSR's determining contribution to the struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peace and cooperation among states worldwide was particularly stressed.

On behalf of the LPRP-LPDR leadership and the entire Lao people Kaysone Phomvihan expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Government and people of the Soviet Union for the selfless, extensive aid and support in building the foundations of socialism and defending the motherland.

The leaders of the two countries noted with satisfaction the unswerving development and deepening of Soviet-Lao relations. The core of these relations, built on the immutable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is the close comradely collaboration between the CPSU and the LPRP. The sides stressed their joint resolve to continue to deepen and expand cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the Soviet Union and Laos in every possible way. This is wholly in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Lao peoples and is a weighty contribution to the joint struggle of the fraternal parties and countries for peace and security on the planet.

In discussing questions of Soviet-Lao economic, scientific, and technical cooperation the sides stated with satisfaction that they are developing dynamically. They consider it an important task to continue to improve and increase the effectiveness of bilateral economic ties on a long-term, comprehensive, and mutually advantageous basis.

During the next 5-year plan period the Soviet Union will expand its economic and technical assistance to Laos aimed primarily at the development of such key sectors as agriculture and forestry, the opening up of natural resources, transport and communications, and the training of national cadres. Deliveries of commodities, which are important and necessary for the Lao national economy, will be increased.

The Lao side will make efforts with a view to meeting the obligations it has assumed under bilateral agreements which have been concluded and will increase the production and deliveries to the Soviet Union of export commodities, which will help achieve mutual advantage and better balance in Soviet-Lao trade and economic relations.

The sides spoke in favor of further enriching the forms of Soviet-Lao ties in the spheres of culture, education, public health, and sports and through the medium of public organizations.

Having noted the close interaction of the USSR and the LPDR in the international arena, the Soviet and Lao leaders expressed the intention to continue to raise the level of coordination of the two countries' foreign policy for the sake of peace and socialism.

The sides evaluated the present complex international situation from uniform [yedinyy] positions. They resolutely condemned the course followed by the United States and its allies of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries by accelerating the arms race and extending it to outer space and attempting to impose diktat and rudely interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, contrary to fundamental norms of international law. The paramount task under these circumstances is to uphold peace and save the planet from a nuclear catastrophe. Particular importance at this time is attached to constantly strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and uniting it [ego yedineniye] with all peace-loving forces.

The LPDR resolutely supports the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at preventing a nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and not allowing it to be transferred to outer space. It fully approves the USSR's principled stance at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and acclaims the agreement to hold a Soviet-French and a Soviet-American summit meeting. Laotians have assessed the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union as a most important contribution to the cause of strengthening stability and peace on earth.

They noted the historic importance of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The countless victims sacrificed by the peoples along the path to this great victory demand the acceleration of efforts aimed against the rebirth of the forces of militarism and aggression and at stopping any revanchist ambitions.

The Soviet Union and the LPDR declared their invariable support for the struggle waged by independent states and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Central America against the policy of interference in their affairs pursued and implemented by imperialist circles and primarily the United States, whose direct consequence is the maintenance of dangerous seats of tension in these regions.

The positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against war preparations, and for the establishment of a just new, international economic order was noted. A high assessment was given of India's constructive contribution to the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement's unity and the enhancement of its international prestige and also to the struggle for peace and the easing of international tension.

Much attention was devoted to a discussion on the situation in the Asia and Pacific region. They resolutely condemned U.S. imperialism's adventurist course aimed at turning this region of the world into another arena of military-political confrontation with socialist countries and emphasized the growing danger of the escalation of the United States' military presence in the Far East, its encouragement of increasing militarist tendencies in Japan, and persistent attempts to formulate an aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis and to involve the ASEAN countries and other states in the region in the implementation of global anticommunist strategy.

The Soviet Union and Laos consistently advocate the transformation of Asia into a continent of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation and speak out in favor of pooling Asian states' efforts in the search for mutually acceptable and constructive solutions to settle existing problems by way of bilateral and multilateral consultations and, in the long term, to hold an all-Asia forum to examine the entire range of questions concerned with guaranteeing the security and equal cooperation of Asian states. A significant contribution to the achievement of this goal would be made by implementing the well-known initiatives of the USSR, the Indochina countries, and the Mongolian People's Republic, and also the DPRK's proposals for settling the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The sides spoke out in favor of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and of convening an international conference on this question no later than in the first half of 1986.

Reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides stressed that the main reason for the tension still existing there lies in the continuing interference by forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are following a hostile policy toward the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK and are obstructing the establishment of constructive dialogue between the three Indochina states and the ASEAN countries.

The Soviet Union's invariable solidarity with the efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to further strengthen their cohesion, which is an immutable condition for victories by the peoples of the three fraternal Indochinese countries in the struggle to build socialism and defend their revolutionary gains and is an important factor in strengthening peace in Southeast Asia, was reaffirmed.

The Soviet side wholly supports the struggle of the fraternal Indochinese states in defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity and their constructive foreign policy course, welcomes the realistic initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia submitted at the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, and sees Laos' efforts to settle relations with Thailand by peaceful means as a manifestation of goodwill on its part. People in the Soviet Union are convinced that the prompt stabilization of the situation in the region would accord both with the aspirations of the peoples of all the countries situated there and with the cause of strengthening peace and security on the Asian continent and in the world as a whole.

The Soviet Union and Laos reaffirmed their invariable solidarity with the peoples of the SRV and the PRK, who are advancing along the road of building the new life and defending their revolutionary gains from outside encroachments.

In the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia the Soviet Union and the LPDR advocate a normalization of relations with the PRC that is not restricted by any conditions damaging to third countries [normalizatsiyu otnosheniy s kitayskoy narodnoy respublikoy, ne ogovorennuyu kakimi-libo usloviyami, nanosyashchimi ushcherb tretyim stranam].

The Soviet and Lao sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the exchange of opinions that was held. They are confident that the current visit will effectively serve to further strengthen and deepen the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the USSR and the LPDR.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to the LPDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

LD281755 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- A meeting was held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach.

The sides expressed during the conversation their mutual satisfaction with the high level of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Moscow June, this year, talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Le Duan greatly contributed to their further advancement. Soviet-Vietnamese relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, reliably serve the cause of socialist and communist construction in our countries, facilitate the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the entire Asian continent.

On the world situation, the sides reaffirmed effectiveness of the USSR's and Vietnam's interaction in the foreign policy sphere, stressed the importance of continued close coordination of efforts by the two countries in the interests of peace and socialism, which is of special significance in the conditions of current world tension.

The Vietnamese foreign minister declared Vietnam's full support for the USSR's consistent peaceful foreign policy and the Soviet initiatives directed at averting nuclear war, curbing the arms race and preventing its spread into outer space. Vietnam highly values the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear blasts.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts that are being undertaken by Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina with a view to improving the situation in Southeast Asia, reaffirmed in the decisions of the latest 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

The conversation was held in a friendly cordial atmosphere reflecting the fraternal charcter of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR PACIFIC ISLANDS OBSERVED

LD252055 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The forum of countries of the South Pacific has held its annual session on the Cook Islands. More on the subject from our observer Mikhail Aleksandrov, and this is what he writes:

At present, Washington is trying to turn Pacific islands and waters into a bridgehead for the delivery of a nuclear first strike at the socialist countries. Airfields for strategic aircraft B-52 and (D-1) and anchorage sites for ships with cruise missiles aboard are under construction on Micronesia's islands. This threatens to get the region involved in U.S. nuclear adventures. This is all the more so because the Pentagon has already taken concrete measures in the Pacific Ocean to realize its aggressive military doctrine, known under the name of the program of "star wars".

On Kwajalein Island, reports say, the Pentagon has already built a radar station for guiding in antisatellite weapons, and on Easter Island it is building a landing facility for its spacecraft in the shuttle series, launched from the Vandenberg cosmodrome.

The above-said makes it obvious that not only the presence of U.S. military bases, but also the sailing of U.S. military ships in the waters of the Pacific countries and the flights of U.S. aircraft in their airspace tends to turn them into potential targets of a retaliatory nuclear strike. As the past session of the forum of countries of the South Pacific shows, their people refuse to become hostages of Washington's nuclear strategy. It has also reflected the determination of those countries to contribute to the strengthening of general peace.

The establishment of a nuclear free zone in the southern part of the Pacific will seriously obstruct measures on the part of Washington to carry out its destabilizing strategic plans in Southeast Asia. It is a known fact that the Pentagon's bases in the countries of ASEAN and the Oceania are links of a single complex of forward-based nuclear first strike weapons and their delivery vehicles. For that matter, the Pentagon does not conceal that, with a view to a balanced dispersion, the U.S. military presence should be extended evenly through the Pacific. In addition, official Washington fears that the appearance of a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific, will stimulate the antiwar and antinuclear movement in the ASEAN countries.

WEST EUROPEAN SPACELAB ROLE IN SDI EXAMINED

PM281311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Andreyev "Commentator's Column": "Preparing Them for the Role of 'Subcontractors'"]

[Text] "Is our Spacelab for the American Strategic Defense Initiative Project?" Headlines like this appeared in many West European newspapers the other day. What specifically do they mean?

A number of West European countries, which have pooled their efforts to create the Spacelab, have been engaged for a long time in fruitless talks with the United States, seeking the status of an equal partner and not simply a "supplier of funds." The point is that Spacelab has twice been put into orbit by an American spaceship, but this cooperation, as the French newspaper LE MONDE put it, "left many Europeans with a bitter taste in their mouth."

Now the West European countries' sense of dissatisfaction with their secondary role is augmented by outright alarm. This is caused by reports about the planned use of Spacelab in June 1987 to carry out broad tests on American laser weapons within the framework of the notorious "star wars" program.

In Bonn, whose specialists head the work to create the space laboratory, and also in other capitals involved in the joint project, objections and protests have been heard. K. Voigt, a Social Democratic Party of Germany Bundestag deputy, stated that such pretensions on the part of the Pentagon break the existing written agreement about the use of Spacelab exclusively for peaceful purposes. Even the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the ruling coalition on the Rhine, has expressed its displeasure. Its expert on scientific research policy, R. Kohn, demanded that the chancellor, in conjunction with the other West European partners, give guarantees of the peaceful utilization of the laboratory.

Let us suppose that Bonn and the other NATO capitals, overcoming the opposition of their own manufacturers of sophisticated weapons and weakening the fetters of "Atlantic solidarity," agree to such guarantees. It is quite useless to count on obtaining similar guarantees from Washington. It is naive to expect such guarantees from a government which is engaged in creating space strike weapons and with whose blessing it is planned to carry out tests on the ASAT antisatellite system and whose government has tested already the interception of Minuteman missile warheads at an altitude of 160 km.

Only "guarantees" of a different kind can be expected from the Washington administration today. It is trying to do everything possible to ensure that Spacelab becomes, in every sense of the word, a satellite of the sinister "star wars" program. This sad fact, alas, is recognized by many West European politicians, who are coming to recognize U.S. space adventurism increasingly clearly.

ABRAHAMSON SEEKS ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD282204 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Rome, August 28 TASS -- Lt-Gen James Abrahamson, the head of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative organization, currently in Rome, has held talks with Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini and was received by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

He did not conceal, writes the newspaper GIORNALE, that the United States would like to secure the Italian Government's official consent to participation in the "star wars" project and that his trip to Rome attested to the invigoration by Ronald Reagan of the campaign of pressure on the allies. The newspaper points out that a group of American experts will arrive in Italy in ten days within the framework of the pressure campaign.

An overwhelming majority of Italian physicists and space technology experts oppose the American plans to militarize outer space. According to an opinion survey conducted by PANORAMA MESE magazine, 65 per cent of leading scientists polled opposed the "star wars" programme.

SOVIET-BELGIAN TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS 27 AUG

PM281302 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 3

[I. Mikhaylov report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Excerpts] Talks started yesterday at the Palace of Labor between a delegation of the leadership of the General Federation of Labor of Belgium [FGTB] headed by FGTB chairman Andre Van den Broucke who is in the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation, and a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev.

An exchange of information on the work of trade unions in the USSR and Belgium took place during the talks. Questions pertaining to the struggle for peace and disarmament and other topical international problems were discussed. Both sides also examined ways for the further development of bilateral ties between the AUCCTU and the FGTB.

The talks, which are taking place in a friendly atmosphere, will continue.

In an interview with a TRUD correspondent A. Van den Broucke noted the high standards of organization of production at [Moscow's "Khromatron"] enterprise. He said that "Khromatron" is a modern plant equal to the most advanced enterprises in the West.

"During our visit to the plant," A. Van den Broucke said, "we were particularly struck by the enormous attention devoted to the solution of social questions by the trade union committee and the administration. It would be good if our Belgian enterprises were to follow your example.

"When we were told about the role played by the trade union committee at 'Khromatron,'" he said in conclusion, "I was amazed by the extent of its rights in the matters with which it deals. I would like to note that the trade union committee plays a great role in solving important questions pertaining to the enterprises's life, and this is one form of the manifestation of democracy."

The FGTB delegation departed for Leningrad in the evening.

Belgian Leader Interviewed

LD240856 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 24 TASS -- "We come out in favour of removing U.S. cruise missiles from Belgian territory and in favour of delivering the whole of Europe from nuclear weapons and ending the arms race", Andre Van den Broucke, president of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour, has told a correspondent of the newspaper TRUD in Brussels.

"The Belgian General Confederation of Labour takes an active part in the anti-war movement", the interview says. "We were, for example, among the initiatiors of the convocation of the International Forum for Peace and Security in Europe. Representatives of the public of 27 countries the leaders of which had signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, took part in the peace forces' forum which was held in Brussels and Houthalen at the end of February and early in March.

"The Confederation is categorically against the creation of 'star wars' weapons", the Belgian trade union leader emphasizes. "Why? Because from the military and political point of view such a step is another attempt to achieve military superiority and to use it in one's own interests. I am deeply convinced: The realisation of the Strategic Defence Initiative is conducive to destabilisation of peace and to an escalation of military preparations, and not to stronger peace. The way to the strenthening of security lies in a diametrically opposite direction, with disarmament being its landmark.

"From the socioeconomic point of view, preparation for 'star wars' is the squandering of truly 'cosmic' funds and a hindrance to the development of mankind. We need every dollar, franc or mark to combat the crisis, to create job opportunities, and to raise the living standard.

"Finally, the launching of weapons into space can undermine the very possibility of conducting a peaceful dialogue. The one who wishes the Geneva talks to be a success and comes out in favour of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament should realize: To strengthen peace and to prepare for 'star wars' are imcompatible things".

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES KHAMENE'I

LD290824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has congratulated Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on his reelection to the lofty post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We express the hope, the telegram says, that relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran will develop in the spirit of good-neighborliness and in the interests of our peoples.

SOVIET-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS SOIREE

LD282233 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Dear listeners, Soviet public opinion is celebrating these days the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This great event in the life of the Libyan people laid the basis for the development of the somewhat new relationship between Libya and the USSR. They are based at present on the strong foundations of the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for the establishment of peace and security all over the world.

The celebrations this year coincide with another glorious anniversary in the history of Soviet-Libyan relations: the establishment 30 years ago of diplomatic relations between our two countries, a matter that facilitated the development of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two peoples and assisted in the consolidation of understanding and friendship between them. This is what was pointed out by the representatives of the Soviet public opinion in their speeches during the soiree held at Friendship House in Moscow. In line with the tradition, this was done at the initiative of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society.

Vladimir Demchenko, chairman of the presidium of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society, congratulated the present Libyan guests headed by Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Bureau of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Moscow on the occasion of the great day of the Libyan people and said: In celebration of the national day of the Libyan people and the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the Soviet people express their sincere desire to develop and consolidate Soviet-Libyan relations and the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Then he said: The Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society contributes its share as much as possible in this operation. It holds soirees and meetings devoted to these two glorious anniversaries of the Libyan people and organizes exhibitions and film shows with the objective of acquainting the Soviet people with the history, culture and present life of the Libyan people. The days of friendship held by the Libyan and Soviet friendship societies alternately in the two countries have become a tradition. Finally he said: I want to seize this opportunity to confirm in the name of Soviet public opinion once again the solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the Libyan people for the consolidation of its independence and against the crude political, military and economic pressures applied by imperialism headed by the United States.

Muhammad Husni Sha'ban then spoke amid a warm welcome by the audience. He said: [Begin recording] Dear Friends, it gives us pleasure to greet you and express to you full appreciation and thanks in my name and in the name of the brother Libyan Arabs who are in your hospitable and generous country. I extend to you on this occasion good greetings from the Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society, which reflect the sentiments of respect and love from the people of the Jamahiriyah to the peoples of the USSR and its wise leadership led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. CPSU Central Committee Secretary General. [end recording]

'CONSPIRACY' BEHIND BEIRUT EXPLOSIONS ANALYZED

PM271234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Stepanov article: "A Link in the Chain of Conspiracies. What Lies Behind the Explosions in Lebanon"]

[Text] "When will there be an end to this nightmare!" -- an elderly Lebanese woman who had miraculously survived the powerful explosion which shook all Beirut bitterly exclaimed to the journalists who surrounded her. It is not hard to understand this woman, who expressed the feelings of the overwhelming majority of her compatriots. Over the last few days the Lebanese capital and the city of Tripoli, situated farther north, have again been the scenes of terrifying crimes.

Initially, four car bombs were exploded by remote control devices in Beirut's Christian eastern part, and later in the Muslim western part; 2 days later the same operation was carried out in Tripoli. It is noteworthy that the explosions occurred in crowded places, for the special purpose of causing as much loss of life as possible among the civilian population and inflicting the greatest possible mental anguish among the survivors. The majority of those killed and injured were women and children.

Car bombs have exploded in the Lebanese capital on previous occasions, but the latest crimes bear the hallmark of a deliberate conspiracy aimed at destabilizing the already tense situation in the country. An indication of this can be seen in the scale, location, and timing of the terrorist operations that have been carried out. There is only one answer to the question: Who benefits from this? Israel and the American agents in the region are the primary beneficiaries.

Substantial steps toward a domestic political settlement have been taken recently in Lebanon. A National Union Front [NUF] was established. It was joined by the Progressive-Socialist Party, the Amal movement, the Lebanese Communist Party, other patriotic organizations, and representatives from various Muslim and Christian communities. The NUF issued a program for the elimination of the religious-communal confessional system underlying the organization of the state and for the implementation of social and democratic reforms.

Of course, the path to peace and harmony in the country is far from easy: Many years of mistrust, prejudice, and enmity have to be overcome. Syria is playing a constructive role in this process. The latest explosions echoed against this background. The American-Israeli agents took advantage of several extremist statements by leaders of warring factions and struck their treacherous blow. Despite the fact that the leaders of all Muslim groupings condemned this barbaric crime, the hopes pinned on fanaticism were not in vain. Leaders of the Christian militia, the "Lebanese Forces," declared that "the act of terrorism will not go unpunished." In confirmation of these words, two similar explosions occurred in Muslim West Beirut. Following this, there were fierce exchanges of fire along the "Green Line" dividing Beirut in two, and later on bloody battles spread over a considerable part of the country.

"While fanning internal contradictions, Tel Aviv is simultaneously stepping up the terror in the country's south, destroying entire Lebanese villages," Syria's newspaper AL-THAWRAH writes. "All this is done in pursuit of a single goal -- to destroy Lebanon as an independent Arab state." Observers point out another highly material detail. Bearing in mind the recent Near East tour by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy, Beirut's AL-SAFIR wrote in particular: Experience has taught the Lebanese that a new round of violence follows any visit to the region by a highly placed Washington emissary. It is true that the exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon suits the United States, since it serves as a cover for its efforts to impose separate scenarios for a Near East "settlement" on the states in the region.

Faced with a new conspiracy by the imperialists and their accomplices, Lebanon's democratic forces are calling on all patriots to maintain high vigilance, continue the national dialogue, and repulse American-Israeli intrigues. A positive step in this direction has been taken by means of the cease-fire agreement reached between the warring factions and the deployment of Syrian military observers to monitor its implementation.

PALESTINE CP OFFICIAL ON PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

PM220957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Palestine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo: "Rebuffing Imperialism's Onslaught. The Palestine Liberation Movement Today"]

[Text] First a bit of history. The Palestine Communist Party (PCP) was created in February 1982. Its emergence met the urgent needs of the struggle of the Palestinian people, among whom the role of the working class had grown, especially on the Palestinian lands occupied by Israel -- the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Our party is the continuer of the glorious combat traditions of those Palestinian Communists who since the early twenties have waged the struggle to resolve national problems. This struggle has not ceased for a day, despite the fact that the organizational framework within which Palestinian Communists have operated has changed more than once.

A distinguishing feature of our party is that it works primarily in the occupied territories where the main front of the struggle against the aggressors is in progress. For this reason, and also thanks to our party's internationalism, its creation has been an important contribution to the Palestinian national movement. Today the PCP plays an active role in mobilizing the masses to struggle against the Israeli occupation and in striving to restore the unity of the PLO on an anti-imperialist basis.

The Palestinian people offer steadfast resistance to Israeli terror, the occupiers' annexational actions, and economic oppression on their part -- all those measures which are aimed at driving the Palestinians from their homeland. This resistance assumes various forms. Thus voluntary labor committees, which operate in all areas of the occupied territories, provide assistance for peasants whose land has been taken away. These committees have formed detachments of patriotically minded doctors to provide medical aid for the population, especially in rural localities and refugee camps. Trade unions, creative associations, and public organizations such as unions of students, senior pupils, women, and so forth are active despite the fact that they are subjected to constant persecution by the occupation authorities.

Although the differences which have flared up within the PLO are having an adverse influence on the situation in the occupied territories, their inhabitants are probably more profoundly aware than ever before of the importance of national unity for a successful struggle against the occupiers. The Palestinians have demonstrated this more than once by their actions. One of the most graphic examples is the rebuff suffered by the aggressors in their attempt to eliminate the refugee camp of Al-Duhayshah near Bethlehem.

The population of the seized territories are waging the struggle by relying mainly on their own forces but at the same time on Arab and international solidarity too. Our people are grateful to the Israeli democratic forces, primarily the fraternal Communist Party of Israel, which plays an important role in the movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and support their legitimate national goals, primarily the liquidation of the occupation and the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Recently, imperialism and Zionism have stepped up their efforts to prevent the achievement of these goals. They have seen favorable opportunities for themselves in the agreement signed 11 February in Amman between King Husayn and 'Arafat.

U.S. officials, including the President himself, welcomed this agreement, describing it as a "step toward peace." Washington is not averse to entering into contacts with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, on condition that there are no PLO representatives in it. Moreover, the U.S. Government clearly states that its approach to the Near East problems has not changed. Thus in a letter sent to Secretary of State G. Shultz by Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, the United States reaffirmed its commitment to oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state, to have no dealings with the PLO, and to refuse to participate in an internatinal conference on the Near East along with the USSR. At the same time Washington officials constantly stress that it can only be a question of direct talks betwen Israel and interested Arab countries and, as a result of them, of Camp David-type separate accords.

As is known, under the terms of the Camp David deal former Egyptian President A. al-Sadat paid an excessive price for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai's desert expanses. In this connection the question automatically arises: What price would be asked of the Palestinians within the framework of similar separate accords?

The Amman agreement is evidence of the illusions which possess the minds of certain influential Palestinian figures as regards the separate decisions being pushed by Washington. They apparently believe that abandonment of the creation of an independent state will make it possible to end the occupation by means of a deal. Hopes are being pinned here on some sort of U.S. benevolence. These calculations are patently unfounded because recent years have only witnessed the further consolidation of U.S.-Israeli relations, which have been openly elevated to the rank of a "strategic alliance." Moreover, the situation in the Arab world has deteriorated. Differences among the Arabs have, unfortunately, increased, as was demonstrated for the umpteenth time by the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in early August in Casablanca. This makes it easier for Washington and Tel Aviv to implement their anti-Arab plans.

The PCP, together with other patriotic forces, believes that the pursuit of such illusions can only lead to the liquidation of the PLO and a crushing blow against the Palestinian national movement as a whole.

It must be noted that the complexities of the current stage are not limited to the intensification of imperialist and Zionist plots whose aim is to dismiss the Palestinian problem as a bad job. There are also difficulties arising from processes within the PLO itself. The fact is that the departure of its leadership and military detachments from Beirut in 1982 gave rise to pessimism among a certain section of the Palestinian bourgeoisie as regards the prospects of further struggle. Conciliation tendencies intensified among them, which had an effect on the PLO's administrative and military apparatus.

These processes resulted in the gradual limitation and narrowing of PLO links with progressive-patriotic movements, organizations, and parties in the Arab countries. Its circle of relations became increasingly reduced to states and ruling regimes. What is more, the PLO today has become a prisoner of relations with certain right-wing regimes which at the present stage are inclined to accept the U.S. terms for a Near East settlement.

We Palestinian Communists have always been consistent champions of independence when taking political decisions. This is the lesson primarily of our people's bitter experience. Whenever their leadership has abandoned such independence, the gains achieved during the patriotic struggle have been lost and serious damage has been done to the national cause.

Bitter experience has also taught us that the threat to Palestinian independence emanates chiefly from right-wing Arab forces. For this reason we see the Amman agreement as a serious infringement of such independence which, in our view, must be founded on coordination of actions with the Arab national liberation and world revolutionary movements and with our people's great friend, the Soviet Union. This same view is held by broad sections of the Palestinian people and their patriotic forces.

The PCP, together with other progressive-patriotic Palestinian forces, rejects the Amman agreement. It calls for concerted joint actions by all -- including broad circles within the Fatah organization -- who understand the danger this agreement poses for the PLO and the Palestinian problem as a whole. Our party believes that the annulment of the Amman agreement will open up real prospects for resuming a national dialogue with a view to restoring Palestinian patriotic unity on the basis of the decisions of the 16th Palestinian National Council session held in Algiers in 1983 and the fundamental provisions of the Aden-Algiers agreement, and will make it possible to preserve the PLO not only as a broad patriotic front but also as the embodiment of our people's national aspirations.

Our party has pointed out more than once that the time is ripe for changes in the PLO's activity. They are intended to ensure effective participation in the adoption of decisions by representatives of the various sections of working people, including the Palestinian working class. This is the guarantee of the successful continuation of the struggle of the Palestinian national movement and the preservation of its achievements bought at the cost of great sacrifices.

The new outburst of U.S. conspiratorial activity must be an alarm signal for all Palestinian and Arab forces defending their own people's interests. They must rally their ranks and rebuff the conspirators' actions. The only way to achieve this in the Palestinian arena is to return to positions of resolute struggle against imperialism and not leave it outside of our people's national problem. The PLO must resume its previous position of effective vanguard of the fighters against imperialism and Zionism in the region and secure an improvement in its relations with the various detachments of the Arab national liberation movement, primarily Syria, and with the forces of peace and progress throughout the world, primarily the Soviet Union. It is only thus that our people's enemies can be forced to recognize the Palestinians' legitimate national rights and agree to the convening of an international conference with the participation on equal terms of all interested parties, including the PLO. Such a forum would be a real instrument for settling the Palestinian problem and the Near East crisis as a whole, a settlement which would open up prospects for ensuring justice for the peoples of the Near East and would lay the foundations for a lasting and just peace in the region.

TASS REPORTS SOVIET-CONGOLESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD281511 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Congo" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- Soviet and Congolese members of parliament expressed deep concern over the mounting tension in the world for which the aggressive imperialist circles are responsible. A delegation of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Congo, headed by its chairman, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party Jean Ganga-Zanzou, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The joint communique on the visit says that the intensifying arms race, especially the race in the manufacture of nuclear and other arms of mass annihilation, and growing danger of its spreading to outer space and also the aggravation of crisis situations in various areas of the world demand the resolute and persistent efforts of states, irrespective of their social system, in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, removing the danger of war, renouncing the policy of confrontation and pursuing a policy of negotiations. The Soviet and Congolese members of parliament are convinced that all states, big and small, should play their role in the search of realistic solutions that would slow down and ultimately freeze the arms race, ease tension in the world.

The Congolese delegation expressed its high opinion of the USSR's contribution to the cause of preserving peace and detente, strengthening international security and ending the arms race, the Soviet Union's invariable support for the struggle of peoples for their national liberation and for strengthening their independence.

The delegation stated the full approval by the People's Republic of Congo of the Soviet peace initiatives, including the one on preventing the militarization of outer space which can become the beginning of a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race.

The Congolese members of parliament specially emphasized the importance of the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the introduction by the Soviet Union as of August 6 of a unilateral moratorium on the staging of nuclear explosions, assessing it as a new vivid manifestation of the Soviet state's good will and constructive approach to problems of ending the arms race.

The Soviet members of parliament spoke highly of the foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Congo, its role in the organization of African unity and the Non-Aligned Movement, its principled position of supporting the national-liberation movement in the south of Africa, of solidarising with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other "frontline states". The Soviet and Congolese deputies declared for the speediest and unconditional fulfilment of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 435 on this question.

In terms of bilateral ties the members of parliament noted that Soviet-Congolese relations are developing successfully, in full conformity with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo, signed in May 1981. The Soviet and Congolese members of parliament confirmed their mutual desire further to develop the mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Congo in all fields, including the political, economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural ones.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CHILEAN SOCIALISTS

LD282059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the participants in the 24th Congress of the Socialist Party of Chile.

Your party, states the message, together with other revolutionary and democratic forces in Chile, is courageously struggling to overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship, which has deprived the Chilean people of freedom and brought them incalculable suffering, hunger and destitution. At the present time, practically all layers of society are opposing the fascist regime. In such circumstances, cohesion and unity of action by all opponents of the dictatorship are especially important. Soviet Communists and the Soviet people have always been and always will be on the side of the just cause of the Chilean patriots. We believe that freedom and democracy will triumph on Chilean soil.

The CPSU Central Committee wished the Socialist Party of Chile and all Chilean democrats success in their brave struggle against the dictatorship for a free and democratic Chile.

SOVIET, BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM281559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Brazilian Consultations"]

[Text] On 19-20 August Soviet-Brazilian political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry, during which the sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of international problems, including questions on the agenda of the upcoming 40th session of the UN General Assembly. (B. Pericas), chief of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department, and R.M. Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, were received by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

RESULTS OF SIXTH GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

PM281020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Over"]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, 26 Aug -- The sixth congress of the ruling party in Guyana, the People's National Congress (PNC), has finished here. Around 3,000 PNC delegates, observers from public organizations associated with the party, and representatives of foreign parties and organizations took part in its work. The CPSU delegation was headed by A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom.

Great attention was devoted at the congress to questions of party building, strengthening the PNC's links with the people's masses, and activating ideological and political education work. As PNC General Secretary R. Chandisingh stressed, the party must step up its activity considerably with a view to ensuring Guyana's continued progress along the road of socialist restructuring. In this connection, he reported on the decision to create a center for the study of socialist theory and practice and noted the importance of strengthening party ties between the PNC, the CPSU, and the Communist Parties of Cuba and the other socialist countries.

GORBACHEV GREETS MINERS ON STAKHANOV ANNIVERSARY

LD281909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sent a reply to the workforce of the "22d CPSU Congress" mine in connection with a letter he received from the workers of that renowned enterprise. The workforce at the mine reported to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on their labor activities. As we know, it was at this mine, which used to be known as "Tsentralnaya-Irmino," that 50 years ago miner Aleksey Stakhanov extracted 102 metric tons of coking coal during a shift, thereby fulfilling 14 shift norms.

In their letter, the miners reported that, in competing in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, they had established over 400 collective and individual records. Furthermore, 15 miners had exceeded Stakhanov's well-known achievement by fulfilling 15-20 norms during a shift. Over 22,000 metric tons of above-plan coking fuel has been extracted since the beginning of this year.

On 30 August, the workforce of the mine will formally celebrate one of the most important events in the life of their enterprise. The miners invited Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to attend the festivities as the guest of honor.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's letter of reply to the workforce of the "22d CPSU Congress" mine says:

Your letter about achievements reminds us yet again that at the decisive turning points in history, the Soviet working class, which is a revolutionary class, an innovative class, knows how to use its will, organization, and selfless work to motivate millions of working people to achieve the foremost targets of socioeconomic development. That was how it was at the dawn of the Stakhanovite movement, whose 50th anniversary we are celebrating at the moment. At that time, our heroic working class, which had mastered equipment that was advanced for the times, made a breakthrough, literally, along the entire front of scientific and technical progress. This secured the economic independence of the country and made it possible to create a reliable defensive shield, against which the fascist aggressor smashed his head.

The letter goes on to say: There are great lessons in the Stakhanovite movement. They have permanent significance today, when we are faced with the task of putting into practice just such a massive labor breakthrough, but on a far greater scale, in the sphere of intensification of the national economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress and a restructuring of thinking at all levels of staff.

It is no secret, it says further in the letter from Comrade Gorbachev, that the coal industry is not yet working steadily. But the experience of your collective shows that at every enterprise, in every association there are reserves, and quite a bit of them. And if they are used to the full, if the job is tackled with intelligence and the due sense of responsibility, one can not only make up the shortfalls, but also ensure stable work for all the country's mines.

I very much cherish your words about nationwide support for the party's political course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, the letter goes on to say. What is also dear to me is the fact that your words have the full support of the workers -- tens of thousands of metric tons of coal produced above plan.

Comrade Gorbachev expressed thanks for the invitation to the miners' festival in honor of the anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, and expressed the wish it will be marked as was taught by the great Lenin -- with shock work. Then affluence will come more quickly to every family. The life of every Soviet person will become more interesting and full.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished the miners new labor victories.

INTERIOR MINISTER CLAIMS ECONOMIC CRIME RISING

AU281459 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Soviet Internal Affairs Minister Vitaliy Fedorchuk has charged that economic crimes in the Soviet Union continue to increase, despite the dismissal of civil servants and others as part of a crackdown to reverse the trend.

The claim came in the current issue of the party's theoretical review, KOMMUNIST, and appeared to indicate that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has stepped up his reformist drive against crime and corruption.

Only three months ago, Mr. Fedorchuk disclosed that 55,000 Soviet Communist Party members had been recruited in the last two years to strengthen the ranks of the security forces.

The minister said Soviet society was not bothered by what he called "typically bourgeois phenomena such as the Mafia, racial crimes, gangsterism and terrorism." But he conceded that economic crimes were up, affecting in particular agriculture, industry, transportation, trade and big firms.

Stressing the country's "serious difficulties" in economic development, he blamed what he called "imperialist circles" for influencing such crimes and reviving a "nationalist psychology" in the country.

Mr. Fedorchuk repeated an earlier call for a stronger fight against hooliganism, parasitism, and speculation. Some of the recent measures taken included more effective "political and moral" training for police officers, he said, while disciplinary sanctions had been taken against individuals caught violating laws or "committing crimes against socialist property". He did not specify what the sanctions were, nor how many people they had involved.

He said his services had also ended thefts, among other places, in collective and state farms and in companies that supplied oil products. "Thieves and corrupt civil servants were dismissed at all levels," he said.

Mr. Fedorchuk said the situation was particularly worrisome in the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, in Rostov-On-Don, just north of the Black Sea, and in the Moscow region, where "groups of thieves and criminals" were recently arrested.

In early August, two people were sentenced to death for murder in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. An alcoholic "parasite", as earlier reports called him received the same sentence after strangling his mother in her Moscow apartment when she refused to finance his habit any longer.

The internal affairs minister also deplored what he said were the country's huge losses in the railroad system, where thefts and falsified transport documents for merchandise were frequent.

He blamed alcoholism for "two-thirds of the crimes" in the Soviet Union, for the country's black market, and for the loss of manpower needed for manual work. In some republics, he said, there were so few agricultural workers available that officials had to go seek out labor in the cities.

He also expressed concern about juvenile delinquency. "A third of the youth who have had brushes with police are orphans, and police action must be stepped up among the nine million minors currently living in collective dormitories" without parents, he said.

One month after Mr. Gorbachev took over the Kremlin on March 11, a commission for minors' affairs was set up in Russia, the largest of the Soviet republics, to take preventive measures to help stop juvenile crime.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION

PM280945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Standing Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Commissions on Construction and the Construction Materials Industry was held 23 August in the Kremlin. It discussed the question of the implementation by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry of the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions on the introduction of new equipment and progressive technological processes in the sector.

Delegates' reports and speeches noted that, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the ministry is carrying out definite work to introduce scientific and technical achievements. Here, the recommendations of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions are being taken into account. These were introduced during a preliminary examination of the state plans for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget.

At the same time, the session stressed, the ministry's work to accelerate scientific and technical progress is not in line with modern demands. The plans for the production of the main construction materials are regularly being disrupted. Labor productivity is increasing only slowly. Targets for the development of sceince and technology are not being met. The retooling of the sector is not being carried out in a comprehensive fashion and the introduction of individual new technological processes and equipment is not having due influence on improving the technical level of production as a whole. The level of output of progressive materials is low. Resource-and energy-saving technologies are being introduced extremely slowly. The ministry's scientific research and planning and design organizations are not properly oriented toward solving the main problems. Scientific developments and their introduction are frequently protracted for many years.

Other omissions in this work were noted.

In the adopted resolution the commissions recommended that the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, together with the union republic councils of ministers, raise the level of leadership of the sector's development. They should increase the responsibility of the central apparatus, the union republic ministeries of the construction materials industry, associations, enterprises, and scientific research organizations for accelerating the improvement of production, implementing a unified technical policy in the sector, and eliminating shortcomings.

In drawing up and implementing development plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term, it is proposed that the ministry step up the solution of the tasks involved in improving the effectiveness of the sector's work. The ministry must accelerate the sector's retooling, considerably improve output quality, and ensure the development and putting into production -- in the necessary volumes -- of new construction materials and components. This will ensure the accelerated industrialization of construction production and the improvement of labor productivity in construction. The ministry must also secure the broad introduction of progressive technological processes, the saving of material, fuel, and energy resources, and the greater utilization of secondary raw materials; it must also take measures to substantially improve the working and living conditions of the sector's workers.

Corresponding recommendations have also been made to other state organs, in particular on questions of providing equipment for and accelerating the construction of the sector's installations.

Taking part in the session were G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

ESTONIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY MINISTER'S OBITUARY

PM281421 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Vladimir Vasilyevich Chernyshev, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, CPSU member since 1943, outstanding organizer of timber industry production, and Estonian SSR minister of the timber and wood-processing industry, died suddenly on 23 August this year in his 65th year.

B.N. Yeltsin, Ya.P. Ryabov, S.A. Shalayev, K.G. Vayno, M.I. Busygin, A.F. Ryuytel, B.E. Saul, A.I. Kudryavtsev, V.F. Isayev, I.P. Dyatlov, I.T. Rysev, N.P. Ganyushov, R.E. Ristlaan, A.I. Upsi, I.Kh. Toome, N.G. Bagayev, M.V. Kuleshov, G.L. Mevedev, N.G. Nilolskiy, P.P. Melnik, N.O. Yuganson, V.M. Ventslavskiy, D.V. Didkovskiy, K.M. Prodayvoda, N.S. Savchenko, O.M. Kaldre, K.B. Prozes.

TYUMEN OIL COMPLEX MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS ACCOUNTED

M281211 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

Article by V. Filatov, chief of a subsection of the USSR Gosplan West Siberian Interdepartmental Territorial Commission: "Stopping Halfway; What Is Holding Up the Extraction of Tyumen Oil"]

[Text] Tyumen -- It has taken 20 years to achieve the maximum daily fuel extraction from the West Siberian oil and gas fields. That is the result of precise planning developments. But today, as practice shows, without the mobilization of underlying reserves the new tasks of the oil and gas workers will encounter serious obstacles. The improvement of management is acquiring special importance here.

Since the first steps in developing the resources of West Siberia it has been necessary to develop rapidly not only the capacities of the extraction workers but also geological prospecting work, power, transport, and construction. But the material and financial resources have been aimed mainly at the oil and gas workers. The lack of a single boss in the complex and the corresponding lack of a balanced plan has created many substantial difficulties. For instance, the orientation toward the delivery of freight by water transport has led to the lag in the construction of railroads and the development of power engineering. The preparation of known oil stocks is being carried out only slowly. The processing industries are failing to keep up with the pace of oil and gas extraction and considerable sums are being spent on supplying motor and diesel fuel and lubricants to the region. There are many such instances, and these disproportions are having an effect on the fulfillment of petroleum extraction plans.

The main reason for this situation is the lack of coordination in the actions of different departments. To overcome this the USSR Government and Gosplan have created intersectorial comprehensive subdepartments. In particular the USSR Council of Ministers commission for the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex and the USSR Gosplan interdepartmental territorial commission situated in Tyumen. They are designed to help the management of territorial production complexes and to ensure the interaction of regional and sectorial interests.

From the outset, our commission (USSR Gosplan ZAPSIBMVTK for short) was set the goal of administering the complex with the aid of a scientifically substantiated plan. Leaders of the territorial organizations and leading scientific reserach institutes and party and soviet workers became members of the commission. The first session analyzed the development of regional power engineering. The commission's proposals for the volumes of capital construction and the deadlines for commissioning stations and power lines were mainly accepted by the central organs and taken into account in the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's plans. The commission outlined effective measures for accelerating the extraction of Urengoy gas condensate deposits and the industrial development of Yamburg deposits.

But however profound and substantiated the commission's proposals for the draft plans for the next year and the 5-year plan are, they remain up to a certain point, wishful thinking. Only after endorsement at the USSR Gosplan do proposals acquire the force of law for all organizations and enterprises. But it is here that the cost of the sectorial principle of management appears. As a rule the ministries succeed in insisting that the Gosplan endorse only the volumes of work and the projects which they themselves have projected. Of course, here a proportion of the resources earmarked for the oil and gas complex settles in other zones of the ministries' action.

It is increasingly difficult to combat relapses of departmentalism even at the stage of the preparation of proposals for plans. Many main administration leaders believe it is possible to convey information and the necessary materials to the ZAPSIBMVTK only with the consent of their ministries. Some of them seriously doubt whether they are obliged to fulfill the commission's decisions. After all, each has his "own" ministry to directly control his activity. It is not surprising that the ZAPSIBMVTK, invested with the rights to convene conferences, to hear reports from organization and enterpise leaders, and to involve them in the elaboration of individual problems, is finding itself in a very difficult situation when it comes to implementing its plans.

The existence of two separate plans for the West Siberian territorial production complex and the oil and gas complex contributes to the disorder. The existence of two plan documents for a single territory at least doubles the flow of paper.

The proposals to plan the development of the oil and gas complex within the framework of the West Siberian territorial producton complex sound perfectly logical, albeit as yet unsuccessful. This will pool the efforts of the commission and the oblispolkom and make it possilbe to combine sectorial and territorial planning and management more successfully. Good preconditions have been created for this in recent years. But the influence of the local soviets on the shaping of the oil and gas complex could be more pronounced.

Of course, the harmonious combination of the territorial and sectorial principles of management will not happen of its own accord. The problem is that the development of the oil and gas complex has been based on a sectorial structure of management. To this day it is dominant and determines everything. It hinges on an integral [skvoznaya] system of planning ranging from the USSR Gosplan to the enterprises and aimed at the provision of material and financial resources at sectorial level. In 20 years this system has not changed substantially, which is not something you can say of the complex. At the same time it is clearer than ever today that you can no longer concentrate in the hands of a single ministry everything necessary for the development of a region's economy. The successful settling of remote territories and not the mere fulfillment of production tasks requires a comprehensive approach. Multisectorial industrial units with their socioeconomic problems have become just as important elements as sectorial associations.

Considering these circumstances and the importance of the fuel and energy base, back in 1980 the USSR Gosplan set its institutes the task of joining with the ministries and departments to draft a targeted program for the development of the oil and gas complex for the next 5-year plan and the longer term. Early last year a three-volume document was basically ready. Without going into details about its quality -- at the discussion many remarks were made, some of which have still not been taken into account -- I shall note that the document has not become a guideline to action. Essentially the large amount of work of many collectives has been expressed in a 700-page reference work for the curious. But the ZAPSIBMVTK continues to draft its own proposals for the development of the complex in the 12th 5-Year Plan as though there were no trace of the existing targeted program. Yet in the next 5-year plan there should be profund qualitative changes in production. As the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress noted, we must scale loftier heights with smaller expenditures. This makes very great demands on planning and management.

What conclusion can be drawn from the prevailing situation? First, we must promptly finish drafting the targeted program for the development of the oil and gas complex or to be more precise of the West Siberian territorial production complex, making it an operational document. Second, we should change the status of the ZAPSIBMVTK. At present the commission's influence on the solution of intesectorial tasks and the coordination of the efforts of those taking part in the development of Siberian resources is markedly feebler than it should be. Directly subordinate to the USSR Gosplan, the ZAPSIBMVTK at the same time fulfills the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for the West Siberian oil and gas complex and that goes beyond the framework to the ZAPSIBMVTK'S powers. There is one more important factor. At present the three main sectors of the complex are led by deputy ministers and not by main administration chiefs, as was the case when the commission was created. Consequently the correlation of the rights of the intersectorial and sectorial echelons of managements has been even more to our disadvantage.

In the opinion of leading economists and the most authoritative economic leaders, a representative not of the USSR Gosplan but of the USSR Council of Ministers should work permanently in the Tyumen. This measure will help to coordinate precisely and to the fulfill the activity of ministries and departments in a region which occupies a special place in the country's fuel and energy complex.

COAL EXPLIOTATION CONTINUES IN DONETS BASIN

LD281656 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Petr Lidin.

A new colliery in the Donets coal basin, "Yuzhnodonbasskaya-3", is all ready for operation. Production is expected to be started there in the coming days. Next year, the new colliery will turn out 2.4 million tons of coal a year -- its rated capacity.

According to Soviet mining specialists, the reserves of the Donets basin, which accounts for two-thirds of Soviet hard coal and nearly half of coking coal, have not been exhausted.

Indeed, near-surface layers or those in places most convenient for mining were depleted in more than two hundred years of exploitation. That is why, wherever possible, shafts go deeper and hard coal is extracted even from thin layers.

Nevertheless, ten old pits were closed in the area in the past two years. Do pit closures in the USSR mean the sacking of coal-miners and unemployment? Do they bring about human dramas such as the lot of British mineworkers who were on strike for one year in protest against pit closures and dismissal of their workmates?

When journalists asked Nikolay Grinko, minister for the coal industry of the Ukraine, this question, he smiled, "of course, not. Pit closures do not result in a loss of job or even lower wages."

Well, it is so, although old mineworkers, leaving a depleted colliery after working there for many years, sometimes decades, do have tears in their eyes. It is not easy for a man to leave a colliery, the result of his hard work and care, which has become part of his life.

Still, this parting has nothing to do with the drama of a person who loses, along with the workplace, means of subsistence.

For instance, when the totally depleted mine "Glubokaya-2" was about to close down, all the miners engaged in it were offered three choices. The could move to the south of the basin and get a job at the new colliery mentioned above. The state took over all travel expenses. Those wishing to acquire a new trade -- at state expense, too -- could remain in the township and work a new mechanical factory. They would retain their mean, high wages for six months. And finally, local employment bureaus offered several contracts requiring travel outside the Donets basin. Some young mineworkers took advantage of this opportunity, while older ones preferred either the new colliery in the south, or the factory in their home town.

The planned economy has thus resolved the issue that seems to be insoluble somewhere in the West.

NEW OIL, GAS COMPLEX IN CASPIAN AREA REPORTED

LD281040 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 28 TASS -- The Caspian area, a depression adjacent to the northern coast of the Caspian Sea, is coming to play a more and more important role in the Soviet Union's fuel and energy potential. As Soviet geologists work on evaluations of fuel reserves in the area, they put in right after the country's main oil and gas producer, Western Siberia.

Four oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Caspian area during the past few years. Exploratory drilling operations are being conducted in ten fields which hold out a good promise for hydrocabron reserves. The volume of exploratory and construction work will grow considerably during the next five year period (1986-1990).

The Caspian oil and gas complex will not be merely a production area: it is planned to build there oil and gas processing plants. Hydrocarbons found in the area contain quite a few valuable admixtures. The complex will be able, for instance, to meet all the Soviet Union's sulphur needs.

Gas condensate reserves are especially rich near the Caspian, which makes the area one of the leading Soviet producers of that valuable raw material for the production of motor fuel. Some of the fields yield gas condensate which can be pumped into automobile tanks without processing.

Oil was extracted in the area way back at the dawn of the century. Geologists have long believed that hydrocarbons could be found in the area. But the forecasts could not be confirmed for a long time because of thick salt deposits, which "concealed" oil and gas horizons. Moreover, new drilling technology had to be developed for exploration because fuel is found 4.5-5 km deep. Geologists believe that formations at a depth of 6 and 7 kilometres also are promising. The new fuel producing region therefore has a great future, especially since it is twice closer to the main industrial centers in the heart of the country than Western Siberia, and fuel can be easier brought to consumers.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE FARMS DISCUSSED

OW271401 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0305 GMT 23 Aug 85

["Political Observer's Talk" program with Central Television political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko and farm worker Dmitriy Makarovich Fomenko and his wife dairymaid Lyubov Alekseyevna; Kalinin Kolkhoz Chairman G.S. Krivoshchek; N.A. Protokovilova, chairman of Sandatovskiy village soviet; and V.V. Blazhko, secretary of the Salskiy Rayispolkom]

[Excerpts] [Ivashchenko] We are viewing the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Salskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast. You look at them and it is difficult to visualize that in the fall the soil here was as dry as gunpowder. And yet, owing to proper tending and additional sowing and fertilizing in the spring, it became possible to correct the situation. In June, the wind was making the tall wheat crop sway. Normally we associate an increase in food production with large fields and farms; but they are not the only ones providing for the general public. There is also another source, the private subsidiary farms. We have decided to visit one of these at Kalinin Kolkhoz.

We are at a private subsidiary farm where the stockfarm is very close to the porch, and the vegetable plot is in the yard. Every year, the private subsidiary farms acquire greater and greater importance as they help in the implementation of the country's great food program.

We have come to visit Dmitriy Makarovich Fomenko and his wife, Lyubov Alekseyevna Fomenko. He is a farm hand at the kolkhoz, and she is a dairymaid. We have with us Georgiy Stepanovich Krivoshchek, chairman of Kalinin Kolkhoz, as well as Nadezhda Afanasyevna Protokovilova, chairman of Sandatskiy village soviet, and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Blazhko, secretary of Salskiy Rayispovkom.

Here is the first question. The owners will tell us what he has here at the farmstead, what stock he has.

[Fomenko] Well, what do I have. I have two cows, two calves. I have 4 hogs, about 30 to 50 chickens, and about 28 geese.

[Ivashchenko] Well, that is some stock. I see you have a kitchen garden there.

[Fomenko] We grow everything in the kitchen garden. We plant mostly barley, or rather it is planted by the kolkhoz for privately owned livestock. We mow by hand, or with the aid of machines when they are provided by the kolkhoz. Most of the time it is done with the aid of machines. Planting is done by a brigade provided by the kolkhoz. We pay for that.

[Ivashchenko] What income did your family obtain from your private subsidiary farm last year, for instance?

[Fomenko] Something like R3,000.

[Ivashchenko] And how much do you earn a year from your basic work at the kolkhoz farm?

[Fomenko] I am taking care of calves. My average monthly earnings amount to about R300. That makes it R3,600 a year. That is plenty for me. The pay is exceptionally good now. Pay is always good if you are not lazy and work.

[Ivashchenko] And your family received approximately an average of R250 a month from the subsidiary farm. Georgiy Stepanovich, how does the kolkhoz help people manage their private subsidiary farms, what does this help consist of?

[Krivoshchek] Basically, people need feed and fodder for managing their private farms. For large cattle we provide fodder straw; we use our seeds for plantings in kitchen gardens; and we help gather hay. In addition we provide transport when mowing is done in the forest belts and wastelands and for transporting hay to the kolkhozniks' homes. To the extent possible we also provide hay and silage to kolkhozniks who privately raise large cattle. For hogs and poultry we provide fodder and mixed feed or other materials available at the kolkhoz. So any kolkhoz family which wants to manage a subsidiary farm need not fear that it will be short of feed. The kolkhoz administration will provide feed to each, and in sufficient quantity, and we have no special complaints about this.

[Ivashchenko] Please tell me how you go about your hog fattening contract.

[Fomenko] The kolkhoz provides feed for hogs according to agreement.

[Ivashchenko] The annual statistical reference books of the USSR Central Statistical Administration show that the farmsteads yield up to one-third of the total meat and milk output. One would expect that this meat and milk output would be balanced by one-third of the total output of fodder coming from the kitchen gardens. Yet the same reference books show that the private subsidiary farms produce only one percent of the grain crops and zero percent of beets used at dairy farms. What is being fed to the livestock? This question is important because the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes are far from helping the farmsteads everywhere. What is being used as feed? That which has been mowed on wastelands? Yes, to some extent. Potatoes, also to some extent. Basically all the private farms have to live off the field by hook or by crook. And here is an unusual case; it is not flowers, radishes or high-priced strawberries, but fodder crops that Dmitriy Makarovich Fomenko is growing. And what is no less important, he has nothing to do at all with the market. He has contacts only with the kolkhoz administration and the village soviet. And that is something which must be developed.

Many a time I have heard kolkhoz chairmen saying: Why should I develop subsidiary farms? Labor there is not mechanized and work is hard, and dairymaids work at kolkhoz farms in conditions completely different from those at home. If we had sufficient fodder, we would obtain sufficient meat and milk at the farms, say kolkhoz chairmen. Is that so? It is a debatable point of view.

[Krivoshchek] It is a debatable point. But I think it is not so. What is being raised here is the issue of the production of fodder and other produce, especially milk, through the use of wastelands, as a kind of supplement.

[Ivashchenko] And all that goes toward your plan. Isn't that so?

[Krivoshchek] Yes, it all goes toward the plan. And this is why we worry about deliveries, about timely delivery to the state dairy. This produce is collected literally from each kolkhoznik's doorstep and delivered to the state.

[Ivashchenko] Lyubov Alekseyevna, please tell me, what are the milk yields from your cows at the kolkhoz farm?

[Fomenko] At the farm, at different times of the year, of course...

[Ivashchenko, interrupting] Let us say last year, what milk yield did you have at the kolkhoz.

[Krivoshchek] Two thousand two hundred.

[Fomenko] Two thousand two hundred.

[Ivashchenko] An average of 2,200 at the kolkhoz. And from the cows you keep at home, how much milk do you get a year?

[Fomenko] From our cows probably about 4,000.

[Ivashchenko] That is almost twice as much. Please tell me, what did the kolkhoz receive toward its plan from the farmsteads last year?

[Krivoshchek] Our kolkhozniks sold about 1,000 metric tons of milk to the state from their home farms. All in all we sell about 2,770 to 3,000 metric tons. So that represents 25, up to 30 percent.

[Ivashchenko] Up to 30 percent.

[Krivoshchek] Yes, yes.

[Ivashchenko] And all that is additional produce.

[Krivoshchek] Of course.

[Ivashchenko] Nadezhda Afanasyevna, please tell me how many cows are kept on the territory of the village soviet.

[Protokovilova] In our private sector, the citizens of our farms keep... [Protokovilova changes thought] Our village soviet includes 2 farms, the Kalinin Kolkhoz and Sandatovskiy Sovkhoz; the total is 716 heads. Out of this number, 478 are kept by kolkhozniks of Kalinin Kolkhoz.

[Ivashchenko] The remainder is at the sovkhoz?

[Protokovilova] The remainder is at the sovkhoz, yes. The issue of development of private subsidiary farms and the purchase of surplus agricultural products is receiving the full attention of the village soviet. In this field we work in close contact with the administration of Kalinin Kolkhoz and the management of Sandatovskiy Sovkhoz.

[Ivashchenko] How much milk and meat did you receive from the private sector last year; can you give specifics?

[Protokovilova] Last year, our plan was 500 metric tons, and we purchased 1,500 metric tons from the population.

[Ivashchenko] That means three times.

[Protokovilova] Yes, three times. We purchased 2,300 kilograms of milk per cow.

[Ivashchenko] Two thousand three hundred per cow. That is more than the average milk yield at farms. Vasiliy Vasilyevich, what are the trends in Salskiy Rayon as a whole?

[Blazhko] I must say that the Salsk city party organization and rayispolkom pay special attention to the expansion of communal stockbreeding and the production of milk at the state sector. Nevertheless, the development of private subsidiary farms of the citizens of our rayon is receiving most serious and great attention. And I can tell you that this is not without results. First, we note a growth of the dairy herd. If we compare the current period of the present year with that of last year, the number of cows at villagers' private farmsteads has increased by more than 320 heads. Last year the rayon purchased 7,118 metric tons of milk from the population.

[Ivashchenko] During the year?

[Blazhko] During the year. Expressed in terms of cows in private sector, it amounts to 1,415 kilograms.

[Ivashchenko] The amount sold per cow is almost 1,500 kilograms.

[Blazhko] Almost 1,500 kilograms of milk has been sold per cow. That is a good supplement. There is no doubt about it.

[Ivashchenko] Practice shows that it is not only at separate farms or rayons but everywhere the private subsidiary farms at sovkhozes and kolkhozes are an extension of communal production. That means that everywhere the farmsteads must be provided, in addition to livestock and poultry, with good varieties of fruit trees, vegetables, corn, sunflower, and melon-type crops. Work must be done in such a manner that all the surplus products are purchased in the villages and produced on a contract basis. The shovels, hoes, and rakes will not disappear tomorrow. It is time today to pay proper attention to the production of good garden tools, equipment, means for mechanizing work in the kitchen gardens, orchards and at the small villagers' farms. All this will bring a generous return.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL NOTES HARVEST PROBLEMS, DELAYS

PM271412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Country's Granaries"]

[Excerpt] Successes have been particularly marked wherever the party, soviet, economic, and procurement organs and the agro-industrial associations have elaborated and implemented specific measures aimed at intensifying grain production, increasing gross harvests, and improving product quality. For example, farms in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan have coped with the wheat sales plan. Strong and valuable varieties of grain are being delivered to reception centers at a rapid pace by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Caucasus and in Dnepropetrovsk and Dzhambul Oblasts.

However, some farms, while enjoying good conditions for the introduction of intensive techniques and for increasing the production and sale to the state of high-quality grain, are still growing it in small quantities and are in no hurry to dispatch it to the elevators. At a recent session the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission for agro-industrial complex questions noted in particular that farms in Kherson, Nikolayev, Kirovograd, Sumy, Volgograd, Saratov, and Kuybyshev Oblasts are delaying the dispatch of high-quality grain to reception centers.

Much of the grain remains on the threshing floors. For example, by 20 August only one-fourth of threshed grain from Voronezh, Tambov, and Kharkov Oblasts had been shipped to the country's granaries. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Procurements must take measures to speed up the pace of purchases of high-quality output and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans.

Grain is a source of life and the country's basic asset. Each ear and each grain embodies a man's labor. And more than one man's, at that. Millions of Soviet people are making considerable efforts to ensure that the grainfields produce a more generous yield. It is difficult to grow a good harvest, but it is easy to waste it. Quite often farms still leave the grain out in the open, fail to adhere to the schedules for grain transportation from threshing floors to elevators, and do not use the tarpaulin covers for their vehicles. Some drivers are indifferent to the fact that their trucks leave a golden trail along the highways. Every leader of a farm, motor transport enterprise, and elevator must bear in mind that the labor and funds expended on growing and gathering the harvest will not produce the due [economic] effect unless exemplary order is imposed in the transportation and storage of output.

Hundreds of thousands of drivers are today working on the country's grain highways. Prompt and efficient control by party committees and rural communists over the work of motor vehicle transport and grain product enterprises is needed at harvest time more than at any other time. The experience of past years convincingly testifies that procurement and transportation workers achieve high indicators wherever they work under the leadership of rayon agro-industrial associations; wherever the party gorkoms and raykoms actively support and disseminate advanced methods and better organization of labor, do not ignore the needs of labor collectives, and simultaneously display strict exactingness toward violators of discipline and those who allow losses of output en route. To accurately determine the itinerary of each vehicle and make broader use of collective contracts and of tractor-trailer rigs in transportation is to accelerate the delivery of grain to procurement centers. This is precisely how numerous farms in Orenburg, Tula, Crimean, and Donetsk Oblasts are operating.

Workers in procurement organs bear great responsibility for the safekeeping and high quality of the harvest. The weather in many parts of the country is changeable, and rainfall is frequent. A considerable quantity of the threshed grain has a high moisture content. The procurement workers must be more flexible under these circumstances, must organize the uninterrupted reception of grain, and must prevent the accumulation and spoilage of damp grain. To pay particular attention to the work of threshing floors and elevators, combat equipment idle time, and prevent the loss of the harvest -- this is one of the paramount tasks of people's controllers, Komsomol "spotlighters" [investigators], and worker-peasant correspondent posts.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25-27 AUG

LD260112/280153 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 to 27 August 1985. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 August

Grain crops and pulses in Belorussia have been harvested on four-fifths of the total area. (0204)

Voroshilovgrad Oblast: Belovodskiy Rayon farmers are the first in the Ukraine to fulfill the plan for sales of grain to the state -- 47,000 metric tons have been sent into storage, 1,300 metric tons more than was planned. (0800)

Mass fodder procurement continues in Kurgan Oblast. Frequent pouring rain is hampering this work. Farms in Petukhovskiy Rayon are the first to have completed the plan for hay procurement. Approximately four-fifths of the necessary quantity of hay to date has been procured in the oblast. Stocks of haylage and vitamin meal are also being boosted. (0800)

Moscow Oblast has completed its hay procurement plan, laying in more than 1 million metric tons. (1100)

A computer has been added to the vehicle and tractor fleet of Belorussia's farms. Data on the technical requirements of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz have been provided by the information and computing center of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. The center also determines doses of mineral fertilizers for each field, and also forecasts harvest yields. In the 12th 5-year period a start will be made in introducing microcomputers in the farms to help with on-the-spot production planning. (1100)

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altay have sown more than half of the winter crops. Now is the most responsible time in the fields here. So that the rye passes through the winter well, its sowing has to be completed in August, the best time for western Siberia. The machine operators are carrying out the preparation of soil and sowing to a high standard. In the conditions of the Altay the level of the winter rye yield reaches between 30 and 40 quintals of grain per hectare. Besides this it is the irreplacable crop from which one receives green fodder for animal husbandry farms at the beginning of summer. This year winter crops in the Altay will take up 300,000 hectares. (1100)

The elevators have received 500,000 metric tons of grain in Penza Oblast; wheat, rye, oats, barley and peas are being harvested here. (1200)

Bashkir farmers have harvested 1 million metric tons of grain to date. (1400)

Mordovian farmers have sown over 100,000 hectares to winter crops, a third of the total allocated to them. (1530)

Tajik farmers have stored nearly 90 percent of coarse feeds planned for this year, and over 65 percent of haylage. (1530)

Moldavian stock farmers are able to increase milk and meat output by increasing corn silage output. Mass delivery of this feed has started in the republic. It will comprise over 50 percent of all reserves of feed for cattle. Silage pits, trenches and towers will hold over 6 million tons -- a third more than last year -- permitting stock farmers to progress entirely to single-type year-round feeding of animals, ensuring good milk yields and weight gain. (1530)

26 August

Hay mowing is in progress in Omsk Oblast, where it has to be conducted on over 2 million hectares. (0001)

To date 800,000 metric tons of grain from the nee harvest has been delivered in Kuybyshev Oblast. (0430)

Harvesting of spring wheat began today in Altay. It is sown on 2,800,000 hectares in the kray. (0800)

Penza Oblast has delivered 500,000 metric tons of grain to elevators. (0800)

Over 560,000 metric tons of hay have been laid in by farms in Ryazan Oblast. This fulfills the year's plan. Many farms are now cutting grass for the third time. (1100)

Mass sowing of winter crops has begun in Belgorod Oblast. Over 430,000 hectares have to be planted. (1100)

Belorussian farmers have begun sowing rye. (1300)

Sowing has started in the northern rayons of Rostov Oblast, with winter grain and feed crops being planted. This year they are to be sown on more than 2 million hectares. (1400)

Kuybyshev Oblast farmers have dispatched to elevators and grain reception points the 800,000th metric ton of grain of the new harvest. (1750)

Grain crops have been cut on an area of 500,000 hectares to date in Omsk Oblast. This is a quarter of the total. (2230)

27 August

A report on the grain crop harvest in Tuva has been published today by the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture: Grain ripening has been delayed by almost 2 weeks because of rainy weather. (0001)

Altay Kray: Spring wheat harvest has begun; the crop occupies 2,800,000 hectares, and has been cultivated with intensive technology on almost half that area. The yield on most of the wheat fields is good. (0204)

Winter crops have been sown on the initial tens of thousands of hectares in Orel Oblast. (0204)

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports that Bashkiriya grainworkers have sold the first million metric tons of grain to the state. The harvest is 1 and 1/2 to 2 weeks late; the yield is good. (0500)

Grain has been harvested to date from 500,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast, one-quarter of the entire area here under grain. (0600)

The sowing of winter crops has begun in Volgograd Oblast on an area of 1,700,000 hectares. (0801)

Harvesting has started in Kemerovo Oblast. In spite of unpredictable weather about 500,000 metric tons of hay have been produced, and the plan for laying in of haylage has been overfulfilled. (0900)

Since harvesting started, 500,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to the state in Ryazan Oblast. (1300)

Farmers in Belgorod Oblast have sown winter crops on the first 100,000 hectares. They are using wheat and rye specially selected for the area. (1430)

SPECIALISTS INTERVIEWED ON COMPUTER DEVELOPMENTS

OW271325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0530 GMT 23 Aug 85

["Science and Life" program presented by journalist Boris Goldayev]

[Excerpts] [Goldayev] Scientific-technical progress and the further development of electronic computers are inseparable. The use of electronic computers has become so widespread that present-day society must now deal with the question of computer literacy. One of the modern electronic computers is on display at the Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy [VDNKH] fair. [Video shows ES-1066 computers at the exhibition].

Electronic computers are developing so fast that designers, the creators of these clever machines, have less and less time for developing new models, and new generations. They must move fast and guess what science and industry will need in the near future.

At the scientific research center for electronic computers we got the following answer to our question:

Circumstances are making it very hard since 3 to 4 years are needed for introducing a new generation. How do you manage to cope with that? [Video shows Goldayev interviewing V.V. Przhiyalkovskiy, general designer of ES computers at the center].

[Przhiyalkovskiy] During the years of my work with computers, the parameters of computer operation, and computer efficiency in particular, have increased more than 50,000 times. There is hardly any other branch of technology developing so dynamically and so fast, and so rapidly increasing the characteristics of its products. With our technology the matter lies in designing new equipment with the aid of our existing equipment. At present, almost all the technical documentation for our new computers is produced by computers through automation. The pace of our work depends to a great extent on how quickly we change the computers we use as our tools. [Video shows banks of computers].

We now produce standard-type computers of the third generation, such as the ES-1066 and ES-1065. These computers are five to six times more efficient than the ES-1060 machines now in wide use. In our latest computers we pay great attention to increasing convenience and efficiency. They have been provided with well-developed miniaturized trouble-shooting systems which make it possible for people with relatively low qualifications to find defects with the aid of microprogram systems. Our ES-1066 and ES-1046 computers also include remote microdiagnostic systems.

[Video shows Goldayev interviewing A.K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology].

[Romanov] I would say that the scale of introduction of computers in our country's national economy is now very large. Complex automation now encompasses all the branches of the national economy. It is, in fact, impossible and unthinkable without the widespread use of computers.

[Video shows computers at the Electronic Control Machines Institute and shots of Goldayev interviewing L.M. Plakhov, Bachelor of Sciences].

Plakhov] Here we develop complexes for the power engineering industry, the power ystems of power production associations, nuclear power stations, and also complexes or flexible production systems. The special feature of these complexes is that they re dedicated and highly reliable. The life of these paired computers is over 10,000 ours. SM-1420 machines, which are currently the best and have some specifications ot inferior to those of the best foreign models of leading capitalist companies, are sed in the complexes. [Video provides shots of complexes and other equipment] We hink that such complexes with a central computer and computer terminals operating in closed network -- computer terminals use ES-1800 microcomputers -- will become the asis for flexible automated production systems. They are, so to speak, the brains of lexible automated production systems and are also the executors at the same time. In ddition there is a unique special development, a very efficient special processor, a device supplementing the main processor), which enables an efficiency of 50 million perations per second. With the aid of this fast Fourier transform special processor, e, jointly with the radio electronics institute and under the supervision of cademician Kotelnikov, carried out a large amount of work in processing Venus radar robing data. The results were exceptionally interesting. Efficient processing made t possible to obtain data rapidly and effectively. A new smaller and more efficient ersion of the processor is now being developed.

Goldayev] The language of electronic computers is universal. It is understood at any oint on the globe. The technology, and all its assemblies and components, must also e universal. Development of standardized systems of electronic computers began in the EMA countries several years ago. What advantage do we derive from this international ooperation? [Video shows modules and computers, followed by shots of N.I. Prokhorov, eneral designer of SM electronic computers].

Prokhorov] This decision was adopted in 1974. Practically all the countries were ngaged in the development and production of small and microcomputers and produced its wn system of electronic computing equipment. We managed to agree to jointly produce single system. What does that mean? First, we can derive advantages from tandardization and unification, and advantages from socialist integration and coopera- ion. That means that all the countries work according to the same plans both in the roduction of technical equipment and in the production of software, which is the most mportant, integral part of computers, a kind of soul of the machines, which determines hat they can do.

s for standardization and unification of the various components of computers, when we ook at the institute's machines we see that they have Soviet-made processors, ulgarian and GDR discs, Polish and GDR printers -- all these things interlock and ink up. [Video shows various computer equipment in a room]. It must be said that he decisions we have taken jointly with CEMA countries concerning standardization and nification meet international standards.

e decided that beginning with the third generation, new machines or new series of achines would be approved for production only if, first, their productivity is three o four times greater than that of the previous model, their reliability level is lso around three to four times greater and they require three to four times less metal nd power. These are the main indeces.

Video shows banks of computers and personal computers in the premises of the central eophysical dispatch office of the Petroleum Industry Ministry and shots of L.I. anov, B.S. being interviewed by Goldayev].

[Ivanov] The use of electronic computers has made it possible for us to reach a level of seismic prospecting not inferior to the results of the best foreign geophysical companies. We are now entering a new period. We are switching the use of new ES-1065 electronic computers. Preliminary results have surpassed all our expectations. Compared to the machines we used previously, the ES-1040 and ES-1055 computers produced in the GDR, effective speed turned out to be 10 to 15 times higher.

[Przhiyalkovskiy] We are now completing the preparation of a program connected with the development of fourth generation ES computers. With its completion, work here will be directed toward fifth generation computers. A program for the development of technology and programming for fifth generation computers was announced by Japan several years ago. Currently, work in this field is being carried out in all the countries of the world. Our country is no exception. The special feature of fifth generation computers will be a considerable intellectualization of the level of communication between users and computers. Communication of man with these machines, in addition to human speech, will be effected with the aid of blueprints and graphs. The computers will process the information in this form and will respond in the forum of speech, graphs, and blueprints. [Video provides shots of computers and displays].

ASTROPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS REPORTED ON SALYUT-7

LD231045 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 23 TASS -- Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are completing their eleventh week of work on board the orbital Salyut-7 research station.

The programme of work by the crew over the past two days included astrophysical and geophysical experiments, medical and biological research, control checks on some systems of the space station.

A series of measurements of high-energy electron and positron flows has been carried out by means of the "Maria" instrument to study the mechanism of generation of these particles in near-earth space.

Under the plan of astrophysical experiments, the cosmonauts also studied the interplanetary medium, zodiacal light, radiation of weak galactic and extra-galactic sources.

Observations, photography and spectrometry of the earth's surface and measurements of optical characteristics of the atmosphere were continued within the framework of a large programme of geophysical research.

According to results of telemetric measurements and reports from the orbit, the flight of the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-13--Cosmos-1669 is proceeding normally. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are in good health and feel well.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EMPHASIZES REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE

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[Editorial: "Regulation Order"]

[Text] It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order is an indispensable condition for achieving successes in any sphere of activity. In the Army and Navy the steady enhancement of discipline is of particularly great significance. This is stipulated by the purpose of the Armed Forces and the need to enhance combat readiness. It is also dictated by the constant development of military matters and by changes in the nature of modern combat and in the organization of the training process.

Clear-cut regulation order is one of the most important factors in strengthening military discipline. The antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Bochkovskiy has existed for almost 25 years without incident or gross violations of military discipline. Over these years the regiment's personnel have changed repeatedly, but successes in combat and political training, military discipline, and the missile men's cohesion and organization have invariably been maintained at a high level which accords with the demands of the time. Many factors ensure these achievements, including firm regulation order, which makes the regiment a mobile, organized, efficiently managed combat unit and actively molds in servicemen such qualities as smartness, composure, and assiduity. The missile men are proud of the strict regulation order which exists in the regiment, and they all -- from regiment commander to soldier -- seek to maintain it.

Strengthening regulation order means seeking to ensure that combat and political training and the personnel's whole life are organized in strict accordance with the requirements of the regulations. This capacious concept also includes order in the barracks and on the grounds of the military base, in the combat vehicle pool and the guardhouse, and in the classrooms; in short, everywhere that servicemen live and study. At the same time it also means strict everyday monitoring of the organization of the troops' exercises and service.

The active, purposeful educational work of commanders, political organs, and party organizations is a very important condition for maintaining firm regulation order in a unit or on a ship. They must foster in officers and ensigns personal responsibility for the work sector entrusted to them and teach them to be closer to people. It is important to take a principled, exacting approach to any instance of an unobjective report on the state of discipline and order in a unit or subunit, decisively suppress attempts to embroider the true state of affairs in military collectives, and call strictly to account those who display personal indiscipline.

Among the many factors which ensure that strict regulation order is maintained, the commander's exactingness is one of the chief ones. The interior service regulations oblige the commander and the chief to establish and maintain firm internal order in the unit or on the ship, immediately eliminate violations that have been noted, and resolutely suppress any actions which could harm the combat ability of the unit, ship, or subunit. Senior chiefs, staffs, and political organs must support the commanders' exactingness in every possible way and educate all officers on the example of the best, striving for their active participation in maintaining regulation order.

Here attention must be paid to ensuring that the personal example and high demandingness and exactingness of officers are combined with a respectful attitude to people, with concern for them, and with closeness to subordinates. It is impossible to achieve regulation order by disregarding the spirit and letter of the regulations, as Major A. Kosmach, commander of a tank battalion, who rudely insulted subordinates, tried to do for example. (It has been reported to the editors from the Far Eastern Military District that A. Kosmach has been recommended for removal from his post).

The multifaceted work being done among the troops and in the fleets to maintain regulation order sometimes lacks a systematic and consistent nature. In some places personnel are allowed to get out of exercises, and proper attention is not devoted to observance of the day's schedule, which is meant to govern the life and activity of unit or ship personnel from morning to night. In particular, the morning inspection and the evening formation and roll call are sometimes conducted formally -- which reduces their educational role. The commander and staff must strictly keep an eye on observance of the day's schedule and take effective measures to suppress violations of it.

A great role in maintaining regulation internal order is allocated to the daily detail, which is called upon, figuratively speaking, to stand guard over regulation requirements. It is necessary to ensure that guard personnel, duty officers, orderlies, and all persons of the daily detail and the duty watch service know their duties irreproachably and carry them out in full, acting efficiently and resolutely. Wherever the daily detail makes careful preparations to perform service and successfully carries out its duties, resort is not made to appointing "responsible" duty officers not provided for in any documents.

The company or battery is rightly called a center of training and educational work. In every unit the efforts of the commander, the staff, and the party and Komsomol organizations to maintain regulation order and an efficient training and service regime and to foster in servicemen conscious discipline and the firm habit of always acting in everything as the regulations demand must be channeled into the subunits. The educational work being carried out there must help to form in military collectives an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual assistance, and regulation relations. This work must be done in a differentiated manner. Here special attention must be devoted to sergeants and petty officers.

In the Army and the Navy there are many forms of monitoring the fulfillment of the requirements of the regulations, orders, and other directing documents. It is necessary to organize the matter so that monitoring is efficient and so that the study of matters in a unit or on a ship by commissions of higher staffs also includes a check on regulation order. It is necessary to raise higher the competence and responsibility of the officers who travel to the troops in the role of inspectors. Such inspections must not be conducted superficially, without an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs. Every inspection must be followed by specific measures to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of the troops' service and in the maintenance of regulation order in a unit or on a ship. And officials must be called strictly to account for omissions.

Strengthening regulation order means helping to enhance combat readiness and military discipline, to successfully resolve combat and political training tasks, and to fulfill the socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.